The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897. NO. 13

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville.....		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport.....	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin.....	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport.....	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5,53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A, M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street. Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p.m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Work.

Work is the spirit of the age. Hard work is the genius of success. The mightiest thought that comes to us in this world from all sides and sources is that of work. God is the greatest of all workers. He is not an infinite quiescence, but rather an infinite activity. Jesus said: "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." Man true to himself must be a worker. There is no absolving oneself from this stern necessity. Work is the organic condition of things natural and supernatural. It is God's thought and law forever stamped on body, brain and spirit. Hence, "redemption by work" is the great world thought touching us at every vital point.

By work the body is redeemed from the curse of laziness, the earth from the curse of thorns and briers, the mind from the thralldom of ignorance and the spirit from the habits and powers of sin. The Micawbers of the race, those fellows who are ever waiting for something to turn up, have been the world's biggest nuisances.

By our very constitution work furnishes the missing link between divine influence and human prosperity. The divine decree is: "Go coatless and hatless and houseless and knowledgeless and characterless, or else help yourself." That is God's order, and so he has locked up the treasures of this world and the next on a combination of four letters, w-o-r-k; and no man can get anything of value without a knowledge of this combination and without working for it.

Columbus for years was thinking and studying out his voyage; and then, after surmounting the greatest difficulties through a series of disappointing years, sailed it out.

Uranus was not discovered by accident. Herschel, from a most careful study of the planets, observed certain perturbations, and knew there must be a cause, and then through weary months worked out the problem of the cause, and lifted his plan to the heavens and knew there must be a planet at such a spot, and turned his telescope to the place and lo! the new planet Uranus! Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," one of the twelve master- paintings of the ages, was the product of eight years' unremitting toil of this brainiest of painters. Over two thousand studies of it were found among his papers.

You cannot mention a man of power whose name has come down to us from the past but was a worker. Work is the badge of universal nobility. "The worlds' legion of honor" embraces the hardest workers. No great thing in this world was ever done for money! It is not motive big enough for the inspiration of anything great. Genius itself is worthless without work. It must learn the art of sacrifice and hard study, and so by years of discipline is it able to become an element of real success. The curse of this age is the geniuses—those men who think themselves Lord Byrons, not because they have any of his talent, but because they have his vices and his big shirt-collar!

This work-law is individual. It bears alike on all. None can evade it. No man can ever get out of his vineyard—that vineyard is himself! My! what a vineyard of possibilities! How endless the culture and discipline and development! My greatest vineyard in time or eternity is myself!

"To every man his work" is the Master's order. There are no exceptions, no favoritism, no passes. "Go, work" is the order.

It matters not that you make no profession—not a church member—have no talent—not settled in theological opinions; the divine order is, young man, "Go work to-day in my vineyard."

Your peace, your salvation, your success depend on your obedience to this order.

Not some work, not a work, but my work, my own individual work.

My work must be done by me or it will be forever undone. I am a part of a plan; I am a factor in the solution of problems; I am a unit in an organization; I count one; I am not a blank; Iam not an accident; I am not an interloper; I am not a parasite.

I am a man divinely made, divinely endowed, divinely redeemed, divinely ordained. I did not arrange the time and place and conditions of my birth, nor yet my mental and moral characteristics; God did all this for me. He is painstaking and particular. He is my God. I am his child. I live in his world, and enjoy his provisions and graces. I am planted in his vineyard. I am registered in his church. It is a great thing to be a part of a great thing.—*Dr. H. C. Farrer, in Men.*

Our National Liquor Bill.

"Boy at the head of the class, what are we paying for liquor as a nation?

"Nine hundred millions annually.

"Step to the blackboard, my boy. First take a rule and measure this silver dollar. How thick is it?

"Nearly an eighth of an inch.

"Well, sir, how many of them can you put in an inch?

"Between eight and nine.

"Give the benefit of the doubt; call it nine. How many inches would it require to pile these nine hundred millions in?

"One hundred million inches.

"How many feet would that be?

"Eight million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three feet.

"How many rods is that?

"Five hundred and five thousand and fifty rods.

"How many miles is that?

"One thousand five hundred and seventy-eight miles.

"Miles of what?

"One thousand five hundred and seventy-eight miles of silver dollars, laid down, packed close together, our national liquor bill would make. This is only one year's grog bill.

If you need facts about this temperance question, nail that to a post and read it occasionally. It would take ten men with scoop shovels to throw away money as fast as we are wasting it for grog.—*Observer.*

No Cork in a Cork Leg.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The peculiarity of a cork leg is that apart from the name there isn't a vestige of cork about it. The origin of the term comes from the fact that nearly all the manufactures of such articles used to live in Cork street, Piccadilly, London,

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble following Typhiod Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

In the Next Century.

A man dreamed the other day that he was in a city governed by women. It was scrupulously clean, and while walking around he saw three men arrested for spittng on the pavements. A garbage bag at the rear of each lot was hand painted and tied with ribbon. Mailboxes were decorated with drawn work thows, and the fireplugs had cushioned seats on top of them. Sweet pea vines were climbing over the electric light poles, and a hand-painted cuspidor occupied a prominent place on every corner. There was no business, not a team being allowed to pass up and down the main street for fear of making dust. The town was deserted, save for the police-women, who marched up and down to see that no one with dusty shoes stepped into town. During the dream a man was hanged in the suburbs for being out with the boys the night before.

A Fool's Errand.

"Once I visited an asylum for the feeble-minded, and it was a sad sight, I can tell you," said Aunt Hannah, reflectively. "Of course there were all grades, from a brain that was slightly clouded to utter imbecility, and I always remembered one of the ways of testing the reasoning powers of the inmates. They were taken to a trough fillled with water, into which a stream from a pipe was constantly running, and were given a dipper and told to empty the trough. Those who could reason would see the uselessness of the task while the water was running in faster than they could dip it out, and would turn the faucet and stop the stream. Only the hopelessly dull kept on ladling. Sometimes when I look at our prisons, reformatories, and inebriate cures, and think how we are all the time dipping folks into them to be reformed while we let the saloons keep on running, I—well, I somehow can't help thinking about the test of idiocy they had at the asylum."—*Forward.*

The Hen, the Cow and the Financier.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

It is said that the hen saved Nebraska when the hot winds spoiled the grain. The hen and the cow are saving the people of a large part of Kansas and Oklahoma—for even in the territory is seen the daily procession of milk-can-laden wagons. The little towns of this section that have their creamery station and their egg buyer are the happiest. In one little town of western Kansas on a recent Saturday 100,000 eggs were taken in on a single day, and the county seat towns send ont a million eggs a week in several instances. The care of the hen and the cow is largely in the hands of the farmers' wives, and it is to them that is due credit for bringing into the family cash box some resources when the liege lord was down on the corner talking "feenance."

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pilis are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Recitation for a Small Boy.

You think I do not dare to talk
Because I am so little,
But every boy must learn to walk
Before he learns to whittle.

When little Henry Clay was young,
He was afraid and bashful,
But when he learned to use his tongue
He used it very rashful.

When Daniel Webster first began,
He could not speak a letter;
But, when he grew to be a man,
He did a great deal better.

So every boy should do his best,
No matter where he stands, sir:
And now I think I'll take a rest
And let you clap your hands, sir.

—*Selected.*

Be True.

Character is always known. Thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish; murder will speak out of stone walls. The least admixture of a lie, for example, the smallest mixture of vanity, the least attempt to make a good impression, a favorable appearance, will instantly vitiate the effect; but speak the truth, and all nature and all spirits help you with unexpected furtherance. Speak the truth, and all things and vouchers, and the very roots of the grass underground do seem to stir and move to bear you witnesses. See again the perfection of the law as it applies ifself to the affections and becomes the law of society. As we are, so do we associate. The good, by affinity, seek the good; the vile, by affinity, seek the vile. These facts have always suggested to man the sublime creed that the world is not the product of manifold power, but of one will, of one mind; and that one mind is everywhere, in each ray of the star, in each wavelet of the pool, active; and whatever opposes that will is everywhere balked and baffled because things are made so and not otherwise.—*Ex.*

The Smith's Rotation in Office.

From the Manchester Union.

The Post Office situation at Adams, Mass., is an interesting one. Peter Smith, Republican, has been nominated as postmaster to succeed his brother, Fred Smith, Democrat. During the past four years Peter has been Fred's assistant, and Peter now very probably appoints Fred as his chief clerk for the next four years. It is a fair arrangement, and the patrons of the office are satisfied.

—Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing conld be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen more than twice there normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

THE WAYS.

Do you traverse a way
That is likely to end
At Something some day,
My friend?

Or, do you belong
To the great plodding throng
On the broad, level way
That leads to Nowhere—
That will end, some day,
In Nothing, out there.

There are paths leading out
From this broad, level way—
You have seen them, no doubt,
For you pass them each day—
That lead to Somewhere,
That glorious place,
So distant, so fair—
Like a mirage in space!

But these pathways, you say,
Are so stony and steep!
And the broad, level way
Is so easy to keep!
You have heard of Somewhere,
And you'd like to go there
If a way could be found
That was easy and wound
In a smooth, broad course that led on around
And up the height,
Where the city stands, a glorious sight,
Peopled by only immortals, and where
There is honor for each that, at last, gets there!

Ah! there is no way that is level and broad
Leading up to this glorious place, Somewhere,
And no man yet who has only trod
A way that is easy and smooth and broad
Has ever succeeded in getting there.
—S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

ADDIE'S APPLE PIE.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"Now, Joseph, a pail of fresh water, please, from the well," said Addie Silvester. "And some oven wood, and a bunch of fennel, and some of those big roses from the bush by the stone wall. Not all the blossomed-out ones, you know, Joseph, but buds and half-blown flowers."

"Yes, miss," said Joseph.

"And stop by the hennery fence, Joseph, and see that the brood of little ducklings is all right and the calf hasn't jumped over the wall, and—good gracious, me, what are you staring at, Joseph?"

The hired boy, a great awkward lout of 16, turned very red.

"Please, miss, I can't help it," said Joseph. "But please, miss, I'll go as fast as ever I can; and if I can't find no roses, please, miss, I know a bush of lovely wild honeysuckle down by the swamp."

Away went Joseph, swinging awkwardly from side to side in his gait, while Miss Silvester, standing at her pastry table, reflected:

"How dreadfully awkward that boy is! One would actually suppose him to be all feet and hands. And I wish we could break him of that dreadful habit of staring with those gobble eyes of his."

Alas, how pathetically different were the meditations of honest Joe!

"Ain't she like an angel?" said Joseph, to himself, stumbling over the stone fence and frightening the golden-jacketed little ducklings hither and yon. "My! how them eyes of her'n do sparkle and them little white teeth shine every time she speaks! I wish I was a buccaneer, or the captain of a three-masted brig, and then I'd marry her, and we'd go and live on a desert island, where there wasn't nothin' but palms and bananer trees!"

While pretty Addie, slicing up the golden apples for pies, was glancing shyly at the sparkle of a certain ring upon the forefinger of her left hand—a plain, old-fashioned band of gold, with four claws grasping a small but brilliantly watered diamond—the engagement ring which Harry Fielding had given her two days before.

"And to think that it was Harry's mother's, 30 years ago!" said Addie to herself, turning the pretty, apple-stained finger round and round, to see the sunbeams splinter into colored rainbows against the crystal facets. "Oh, dear; I wonder how I shall look 30 years from now? But mamma is quite right—I oughtn't to wear it about my housework."

And slipping it off, she laid the yellow circlet on the table and proceeded to shower a dust of sweet-scented cinnamon over the apple-slices as they lay in their nest of crust.

And Joe returned, with a pail of water, an armful of wood, a favorable report concerning the ducklings and the red calf, and a bunch of delicious pink roses, that scented all the air.

"Now, Joe," said Miss Silvester, briskly, "you may carry these apple-parings to Bob, the pony, and then you may go and pick some peas for dinner."

"Yes, miss," said Joe.

And Addie fell into a deep reverie, as she covered in her pies with a blanket of snowy paste and decorated the same with the fantastic motions of the mysterious little instrument which housewives call a "jiggering iron"—a reverie as to whether she should be married in a white swiss muslin, with a wreath and veil, or in a brown cashmere traveling dress and a brown hat, with a crimson carnation in the side.

"I suppose the cashmere would really be the most sensible and useful," mused Addie, as she put the pies into the oven and glanced up at the clock. "But, oh, dear! the white swiss and the veil would be so lovely! And a girl never can expect to be a bride but once."

And she ran out to gather some red raspberries for Grandfather Silvester's 11 o'clock bowl of bread and milk.

When she came back Joe was shelling peas at the kitchen table.

"Please, miss, there wasn't nothin' to do at the barn just now," said Joe, "an' I thort I'd help you a spell."

"That's right, Joseph!" said Miss Silvester, with the gracious mein of a princess.

For the beautiful Miranda disdained not the worship of a Caliban, and to Adelaide Silvester there was something rather amusing than otherwise in the idea that Joseph, the gobble-eyed farm lad, was her humble slave and adherent; for a woman naturally likes to queen it over the lowliest creature alive.

"Hello!" cried Mr. Harry Fielding, putting his handsome head into the kitchen; "how delicious your pies smell, Addie!"

"I made them myself," said Miss Silvester, with pardonable pride, as she looked down at the round, sunshiny trophies of her culinary skill—"without so much as a recipe book to refer to. And—"

But just at that moment she chanced to glance at the forefinger of her left hand, her mind attracted thither by an odd train of associations with the apple-pie making.

The diamond.

She looked eagerly down at the table where she had laid it. There was no ring there.

"Oh, Harry, it's gone!" she cried, nervously clasping her hands.

"What has gone?" said Harry Fielding, "What are you talking about, Addie?"

"My diamond ring," said poor Addie.

And then she sat down in one of the rush-bottomed kitchen chairs and began to cry.

"Not gone!" said Harry, cheerfully. "My darling, how should it be gone? It had neither wings to fly withal, nor legs to run. It's here somewhere, I don't doubt; it must be here."

But it was not. They searched high and low; they swept the kitchen, like the woman in Scripture, and still no sparkling stone rewarded their anxious scrutiny.

"I have it!" cried Harry, slapping his knees and bursting into a laugh. "You've baked it in one of the apple pies. It's the old story of 'The Maid and the Magpie' over again."

And, then and there, the covers were taken off the apple pies, and their fragrant contents prodded with a silver fork; and still no diamond appeared.

Mrs. Silvester looked hesitatingly at her daughter just then.

"What is it, mamma?" cried Addie.

"My dear," said the old lady, "I would be one of the last to believe evil of a fellow-creature, but—"

"But what, mamma?" urged Addie.

"According to your own statement," said Mrs. Silvester, reluctantly, "there was only one person in the kitchen all the time you were making those apple pies, and that person was—"

"Joseph!" cried out Addie, a flush of deep rose-red rising to her forehead.

"Joseph?" echoed Harry Fielding, springing to his feet.

"Your father took him from the workhouse," said Mrs. Silvester, "against my advice and consent. His uncle was transported for burglary to England; his father died here in a gypsy encampment."

"But, mamma," pleaded Addie, who had a sort of tacit liking for the uncouth creature, "we've always found him honest and truthful in every respect."

"Up to the present moment—yes," said Mrs. Silvester, cautiously. "But there must always be a first offence. And if it was not Joseph who took the ring, who was it?"

There was a moment's silence in the room, and then Addie said, in a low tone:

"I don't want to believe it, but I'm afraid it must have been Joseph."

Of course Joseph denied it; but Joseph was not one of those fortunate individuals whom nature has blessed with a prepossessing appearance or ready utterance, and his blusing, stammering denial was nowise in his favor. And Joseph was ignominiously searched, and the poor little garret-room was turned inside out, and Joseph himself was taken to the village station house, there to await the decree of Squire Sam Birdsall, who dealt out the law and order of the neighborhood. And, of all the shame and degradation of the whole business, one envenomed arrow stung poor Joseph sharpest.

"She believes me guilty!" said Joseph to himself, over and over again; "she thinks that I am the thief!"

"Has anyone remembered to feed Bob?" said Grandfather Silvester, the cheerful, chair-ridden old man, who was mind, ears and memory for the whole family. "Your father is away at market, my dear, and it used to be poor Joseph's business, you know."

"I'll run out and feed him this minute," said Addie.

For Bob was her cream-white pony, her own especial pet and darling, as far removed from the drudgery of the farm horses as Jupiter above a glow-worm.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear! I didn't know we should miss poor Joseph so!"

Bob whinnied pitifully as his mistress' light footfall sounded on the stable threshold. She went up to him and laid her cheek against his satin neck.

"Poor fellow!" she said, "are you hungry?"

And she looked remorsefully into his empty manger, where lay two or three apple-parings, discarded, for some excellent equine reason, by fastidious Bob, and—what was it that sparkled like a drop of dew in their midst?

Her diamond ring!

The ring itself, with its slender hoop of gold slightly marred by the prints of Bob's teeth (no wonder that the sagacious quadruped regarded it as an indigestible morsel and rejected it from the juicy morsels which he had elected to swallow)—the diamond, sparkling as bright as ever.

With a low cry she caught it up and flew back into the house, flushed and breathless with delight.

"Mamma! grandfather!" she cried, "it wasn't Joseph after all! Look look! it was thrown into Bob's manger with the apple parings. Call Harry, somebody! Tell him to go and bring Joseph back! I declare to goodness I could kiss the poor fellow, to think how he has been treated!"

She didn't kiss him, but her sweet, apologetic words were like dew on the fever of the poor lad's sore heart, when once more he found himself within the walls of the Silvester farmhouse.

"It wasn't the jail, miss," stuttered he, "nor it wasn't the hard names, nor it wasn't yet the being suspected by all the rest of 'em; but I didn't want you to think evil of me, miss!"

"And I never will again, Joseph!" said Addie, fervently. — Saturday Night.

THE SHIP'S BELL.

It Is Closely Identified With the Whole Career of the Vessel.

Lieutenant John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., writes an article for St. Nicholas on "What is Told by the Bell," in which he says:

Nothing in a ship becomes so closely identified with her throughout her whole career as the ship's bell. Officers and crew come and go; masts, decks, engines, and boilers become old, and are replaced by new ones; but from the day that she first glides into the water the same ship's bell remains always a part of her, marking her progress all over the world, and finally going down with her to a lonely grave at the bottom of the sea, or surviving her as a cherished souvenir of her existence and achievements. On a man-of-war the bell is usually inscribed with her name and the date of her launching; and as it is probable that it may some day become a memento of a glorious history, the bell is often the subject of special care in casting or selection. Sometimes the hundreds of workmen who have built the great ship contribute each a silver coin to be melted and molded into a bell which shall be the token of their love for the object of their creation and their interest in her future career. Often the people of the city or state after which a man-of-war is named may present to her a magnificent bell appropriately ornamented and inscribed with words of good will and good wishes. Such a bell is usually presented with ceremony after the ship goes into commission.

Ships' bells in general are made of bronze, like other bells. The addition of silver bells. The addition of silver in their composition gives them a peculiarly clear and musical tone. They are placed in such a position on the upper deck that they may be heard from one end of the ship to the other; and are usually near the mainmast or at the break of the forecastle. One peculiarity exists in a ship's bell which is necessary on account of her motion at sea. The tongue is hung so that it can swing in only one direction, If it were not so the bell would be continnally ringing as the ship rolled and pitched. The direction in which the tongue can swing is another important point. If it were athwartship the bell would ring at every heavy roll of the ship; and if it were fore and aft the bell would ring at every deep pitch; so the direction in which the the tongue can swing is nearly half way around between these two.

Guarding Powder Magazines Against Lightning.

The buildings which are most carefully guarded against injury by lightning are probably some of the big powder magazines, Some of these are almost covered with a network of connecting rods and wires. These run down to the earth on all sides of the building, are joined below ground and lead away to a considerable distance, where the rod terminates in moist earth. For many years the Hotel de Villie in Brussels was looked upon as the most carefully protected building in the world, the subject being a hobby with the proprietor of the hotel. The roof of the great building looked like an ancient barbican with its dozens of minaret points jutting up. These rods were all connected and grounded in the most scientific manner, but it is a fact that the hotel was struck by lightning at least once in spite of its elaborate protection.

The people of Munith, Mich., are trying to pass an ordinance prohibiting the trains from going through the town so fast that passengers can't see the sights.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The new Yerkes telescope brings the moon within about 200 miles.

The highest waterfall in the world is Cholock Cascade, at Yosemite, Cal., which is 2634 feet high, or just half a mile.

The mean temperature of the earth taken as a whole is 50 degrees F., and the average annual rainfall is thirty inches.

The stargazers of the Mt. Hamilton observatory say that there are five hundred million burning suns in the milky way.

A new industry has been started in Michigan. Blocks of sawdust stuck with resin are made and sold for fuel, and it is said that for a quick, hot fire this has no equal.

Several French and German dentists have lately made investigations which convinced them that hollow teeth are favorite breeding places for tuberculosis and microbes.

The volcano Popocatepetl, Mexico, has been bound to an American syndicate whose object is to mine sulphur, take ice and wood to the City of Mexico, and carry tourists up to the crater.

A systematic account of all living animals, the first attempted since Linnæus' "Systema Nature," has been undertaken by the German Zoological society. It is estimated that 386,000 species of living animals have been described so far in all kinds of scattered publications. The list, which is to be edited by Professor F. E. Schulze, will consist of at least 120 volumes of 1000 pages each.

A Polish chemist is said to have invented an anæsthetic which volatizes rapidly upon exposure to the air, rendering the persons near unconscious for a long time. It is calculated that in warfare a bomb exploded in the midst of the enemy would have the effect of putting the entire body to sleep. A pellet of the substance broken under a man's nose put him to sleep for four hours.

The appeal of Professor John Milne, for the establishment of seismological stations in various parts of the earth, seems to be meeting a satisfactory response. Harvard university has already promised to co-operate by agreeing to equip and maintain an observatory in Peru. Some of the British self-governing colonies have also promised to come into line. Professor Milne hopes that fully fifty stations for observing the seismic movements of the earth may be eventually established.

Eagles Fight Men.

Samuel Sweet, a young farmer living near Rome, N. Y., set a trap the other day for muskrats. When he visited it the next day he found a big eagle fast in the trap by one leg. The moment he approached it the eagle tackled him, and for ten minutes there was the liveliest kind of a fight. The eagle used beak and free foot and tore half of Sweet's clothing from him. It cut him in the face and on the hands. Finally he got the best of it, and carried it off home half dead. He drove a stake into the ground back of his house and chained the eagle to it by the leg. It was a good stout chain on a good stout stake well driven. It held for two days. On the morning of the third day the bird was gone, stake, chain and all. There is no question but the bird pulled up the stake and flew away with it.

A. T. Willoughby, who lives near Ridgely, Md., was attacked by an eagle while returning from a visit to a neighbor. The eagle, a large gray one, was sitting on a tree in the wood along the road when Mr. Willoughby first saw it. It swooped down at him without warning. He carried a heavy stick in his hand. He dodged just in time to escape the bird and struck at it with the stick, but missed it. The eagle turned and made at him. Again he dodged, and this time he succeeded in hitting the bird across the head a blow that stunned it. As it fell to the ground he struck it again and succeeded in killing it. He carried it home with him. It measured 6 feet 9 inches from tip to tip of wings, and 2 feet 10 inches from bill to tail. The head was six inches in circumference, and its talons were more than two inches long.

Lone Policeman of Iceland.

There is one country in the world, and probably one only, which gets along with a single policeman. That is Iceland, a land which is remarkable in many ways, but in none more than this.

Iceland is peopled by the descendants of Vikings, including many famous warriors and heroes, but they are so law-abiding that they have no need of policemen. The solitary officer, in spite of his apparently great responsibilities, has a very easy time. He is maintained more for ornament and dignity than for use. The Icelanders think it would not do to have a capital without a policeman, and so they keep one.

The Iceland police force is large in one sense. Its single member is six feet high, broad shouldered and handsomely uniformed.

Iceland is an island 39,756 square miles in extent, or but little smaller than the state of Ohio, and has a population of 70,727.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 27.

Quarterly Review—Golden Text: "This Gospel of the Kingdom Shall be Preached in All the World for a Witness Unto All Nations."—Matt. xxiv., 14.

LESSON I.—Peter Working Miracles (Acts ix., 32-43). Golden Text, Acts ix., 34, "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole." Luke's concise statement of his gospel, as giving an account of all that Jesus began both to do and teach is in this book, followed by an account of all that Jesus continued to do and teach through His apostles, but specially through Peter and Paul. Whether it be either of these, or the prophets of the Old Testament, or our Lord Himself, and whether it be miracles or prophecy, it is all the selfsame Spirit working and dividing to every man severally as He will—that is, as the Spirit will (I Cor. xii., 11, 18). Neither the healing of Æneas nor the raising to life of Dorcas was because of any goodness or power in Peter, but wholly through the Lord Jesus Christ, to whom many turned because of these things.

LESSON II.—Conversion of Cornelius (Acts x., 30-44). Golden Text, Acts x., 43, "Whosoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins." God in heaven readeth and regardeth the hearts of all men, and where He sees any one honestly and earnestly living up to the light they have and seeking with all the heart for more He will find a way to reveal Himself to them. In this case He used an angel and men to bring to Cornelius one whom He knew would show him the way. Peter preached the life and death and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth and the forgiveness of sins through Him.

LESSON III.—The Resurrection (I Cor. xv., 12-26). Golden Text, I Cor. xv., 20, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." The alternate lesson for this day showed us Barnabas and Paul spending a year at Antioch teaching the people. This resurrection lesson undoubtedly sets before us the substance of that which they would teach—namely, that all believers should cleave unto a risen Christ, who is in heaven at God's right hand for us.

LESSON IV.—Peter Delivered from Prison (Acts xiii., 5-17). Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv., 7, "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him and delivereth them." The great enemy of God and man cannot destroy the work of God, nor the soul that is redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, but he will, if he can, destroy the body of the believer.

LESSON V.—Paul Begins His First Missionary Tour (Acts xiii., 1-13). Golden Text (Mark xvi., 15), "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." The truth set forth in the first lesson in this review is here made very prominent, that all real word of God, whatever or whoever may be the channel, is the work of the Holy Spirit. He calls, separates, fills and sends forth Barnabas and Saul to do the Lord's work by preaching the word of God. The Spirit moves, the word is spoken, and the work is done. "Be filled with the Spirit."

LESSON VI.—Paul Preaching to the Jews (Acts xiii., 26-39). Golden Text, Acts xiii., 38, "Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins." This sermon was at Antioch in Pisidia in the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and the substance of it was, as always, the death and resurrection of Jesus, and through Him the forgiveness of sins, to the Jews first, and also to the gentiles. One has said that the Christianity that does not start with the forgiveness of sins through the blood of Christ is impotent. Beware of it.

LESSON VII.—Paul Preaching to the Gentiles (Acts xiv., 11-22). Golden Text, Acts xiii., 47, "I have set thee to be a light of the gentiles." From Antioch to Iconium, then to Lystra and Derbe, Paul and Barnabas went on preaching the same gospel everywhere and enduring persecution everywhere for Christ's sake and the gospels. It is probable that Saul's experience, as described in II Cor. xii., 2, 4, was in connection with his being stoned at Lystra.

LESSON VIII.—The Conference at Jerusalem (Acts xv., 1-6, 22-29). Golden Text, Acts xv., 11, "Through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they." The devil hates God's way of peace by the blood of Christ alone and will either suggest some other way without the blood, Cain's way, the way of our new theology people, or something in addition to the blood and the free grace of God, like these false teachers from Judæa, and many among us who, while they profess to trust in Christ, think they must do their part or they cannot be saved, and thus they despise the grace of God.

LESSON IX.—Christian Faith Leads to Good Works (Jas. ii., 14-23). Golden Text, Jas. ii., 18, "I will shew thee my faith by my works." The last verse of this lesson makes it plain that James is as clear as Paul upon righteousness imputed to us apart from any works of ours, and such passages as Eph. ii., 10; Titus iii., 8, show Paul to be as clear as James upon the necessity of works as an evidence to men of our salvation. We are saved, not by our works, but by His work alone, in order that, as saved people, we may serve the living and true God while we wait for His Son from heaven (I Thess. i., 9, 10).

LESSON X.—Sins of the Tongue (Jas. iii., 1-13). Golden Text, Ps. xxxiv., 13, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile." Not only works, but words, must indicate that we have been born of God and have become new creatures in Christ Jesus. If the heart is right and filled with the word of God, then the lips will speak right things, for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh (Prov. xxiii., 16; Math. xii., 34, 36).

LESSON XI.—Paul's Advice to Timothy (II Tim. i., 1-7; iii., 14-17). Golden Text, II Tim. iii., 15, "From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation." To know the Scriptures from childhood is the greatest blessing a child can have, and the mothers and grandmothers who, like Eunice and Lois, thus train the children will have greatly added not only to their own but to others' eternal joy. As to being furnished for all good works, our lesson states that the Scriptures alone—of course in the power of the Spirit (John vi., 63)—are sufficient to thoroughly furnish any one.

LESSON XII.—Personal Responsibility (Rom. xiv., 10-21). Golden Text, Rom. xiv., 21, "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." Not only works and words, as previously stated, but even our eating and drinking, should prove to others the reality of our new life. Self in every form is to be renounced, and Christ have full control. "Unto Him and not unto self," must be our thought, remembering that all believers must stand before His judgment seat, and every one of us give account of himself to God.—Lesson Helper.

Boston Street Railways.

The trackage of the street railway lines directly connected with Boston is almost 1000 miles, operated by a power equal to that of 50,000 horses.

ENGLAND'S DAY OF PRAISE

Victoria Celebrates Her Accession Day At Windsor Castle.

BEGINNING OF DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Queen Attends Service in St. George's, Windsor, and the Nobility Go to Public Ones in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey — All Creeds Gave Thanks — Gathering of Commons and Peers.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—The celebration of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria began Sunday with the holding of thanksgiving services throughout the kingdom. The sermons preached and the Te Deums sung everywhere, from St. Paul's Cathedral to the humblest village chapel, chorused reverence for Her Majesty.

A private service was held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, which was attended by the Queen, the members of the royal family, and a few intimate friends. The Queen's Indian attendants wheeled her chair into the aisle, where she sat surrounded by her children, who embraced her after the service.

A public service was held in the chapel in the afternoon, to which several of the royal family returned, but the Queen herself was absent. A chorus of 500 voices gave Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

Bishop Potter, of New York, preached to a crowded congregation in the Windsor parish church. He said that he brought greetings from the American Nation.

The diplomats, special jubilee envoys, and judges, in their robes of state, attended a special service that was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, preached the sermon.

Colonel John Hay, the American Ambassador, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy, accompanied by their wives, were driven to the cathedral in two of the royal carriages. Rear Admiral Miller, who was appointed to represent the American navy at the jubilee, was unable to leave Spithead, where his flagship, the cruiser Brooklyn, is lying. In the cathedral Ambassador Hay sat next to the Russian Ambassador.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh) were among the brilliant congregation which attended the service at St. Paul's.

Bishop Creighton, in his sermon, declared that what the British had to commemorate was not the growth of material prosperity during the Victorian era, not the extension and consolidation of the empire, not the advance made in scientific discoveries, but the gradual recognition of the truth, as exemplified by Her Majesty's reign, that England must have a growing consciousness of her universal mission, which was founded on a belief in justice and righteousness.

A special service for the members of the House of Lords was held in Westminster Abbey, while a similar service for members of the House of Commons was held in St. Margaret's Church. The chief rabbi officiated at the service held in the great synagogue. Among those who attended were Baron Rothschild and the Right Hon. George Faudel Phillips, Lord Mayor of London. Continuous services were held in many of the churches throughout the day and special anthems were sung.

Services were also held at the British Embassies abroad. President Faure attended the services in Paris, and King George of Greece was present at the services in the English Church at Athens.

Services in New York.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Services were held in many churches Sunday to commemorate the sixtieth accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne. At Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan preached a sermon, eulogizing the Queen and giving a partial review of the progress made by Great Britain during her long reign.

GIRL'S ABDUCTOR KILLED.

A Kentuckian Shoots the Man Who Enticed His Daughter From Home.

"Jack" Johnson, a married man, and "Ben" Haney, single, abducted the thirteen-year-old daughter of J. M. Kirkland from her home at Mayfield, Ky., a few days ago, and she has not been seen since.

Johnson sent word to the Sheriff that he would come in from Pryersburg and surrender. Kirkland was told of the message, and, accompanied by his son, went out to the edge of the town and waited for Johnson. When Johnson drove up they stepped out and ordered him to halt. He turned his horses and tried to escape, when Kirkland fired twice with a double-barreled shotgun and killed him. The horses ran away, and half a mile further on a jolt of the buggy threw Johnson's body out.

OUTPUT OF COAL IN 1896.

It Aggregated 190,639,959 Tons, Valued at $195,557,649.

Statistics compiled by the Geological Survey show the output of coal in the United States during the year 1896 to have been 190,639,959 tons, valued at $195,557,649, as against 193,117,530 tons, valued at $197,799,043 for the previous year.

The product of bituminous coal increased about 1,750,000 tons, while nearly 4,500,000 tons less of anthracite were mined. The average price at the mines for bituminous declined from eighty-six to eighty-three cents, while anthracite increased from $1.41 to $1.51.

Suffering in Florida.

In the country lying north of Gainesville, Fla., and contiguous to the coast as far up as Cedar Keys, there is much suffering among the people and an appeal for aid has been made to Jacksonville and to the Governor of the State. This is the belt swept by the great storm of last September and the people have not yet recovered from it. They lost all their provisions, stores and crops, and for several months have been almost starving. It is thought that there is more than 1000 people who need immediate aid. The woods are almost impassible from the fallen timber.

Lightning Killed a Miser.

During a thunderstorm Christian Gonalt, alias "Chris" Minenkin, was killed by lightning while plowing a field near Farmersville, Ill. It was discovered on searching him that he had about $25,000 in cash. He had been living a miser's life.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOME.

He Will Pass the Heated Months at "Cherry Farm," Near Washington.

President McKinley has chosen the place for his summer residence. It is known as "Cherry Farm," seven miles southwest of Washington, just back of Fort Myer, and is reached by several beautiful drives from the city, one leading through Fort Myer and another through Arlington. "Cherry Farm" is the property of ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri.

CHERRY FARM.

(The summer residence, near Fort Myer, which President McKinley has chosen.)

In this beautiful and secluded place, President and Mrs. McKinley, with Secretary and Mrs. Porter, will pass the heated summer months.

The house is far back from the public road. Situated along a veritable forest of fruit and shade trees, the small summer cottage is as completely isolated as though it were a thousand miles from the National Capital.

REDSKIN LEGALLY SHOT.

Father and Brother Put Bullets Into Chokat Ebin's Body.

In the presence of the members of his tribe, Chokat Ebin, a full-blooded Creek Indian, was shot to death near Perry, Oklahoma, for the murder of Lama Anthony. Ebin was shot by his father, Riley Ebin, and his brother, Palko Ebin.

Three weeks before Chokat Ebin, during a quarrel with Lama Anthony, shot the latter dead. He was sentenced to be shot on June 4. When the day arrived Ebin sent word to the Governor that he was sick and not able to attend his execution, and the Governor respited him till the 14th.

It is law among the Creek Indians that a victim for the gibbet or the shooting squad can chooee his own executioner; that is, he can kill himself, or two of his nearest relatives can shoot him. In this case Ebin chose his father and brother to shoot him.

FATAL STORM OFF CHINA.

Five Hundred Fishermen of the Chusan Archipelago Perish.

Meagre particulars were brought by the Empress of Japan of a disaster which befell the fishermen of Chusan Archipelago, off the coast of China. On May 6, when most of the fishing boats were out on the fishing banks a terrific gale sprung up. Of the several hundred boats out at the time very few returned, and it is estimated that some 500 men lost their lives.

The storm was one of those sudden ones for which the coast of China is noted, and the fishermen had no chance to seek shelter. The storm swept over the entire Archipelago, which extends across the mouth of Hanchow Bay on the eastern coast of China. Several large junks were lost in which scores perished.

FANCIULLI TO BE DISMISSED.

Marine Band Leader Found Guilty of Disobedience of Orders.

The court-martial which recently tried Professor Fanciulli, leader of the Marine Band, Washington, on charges growing out of his refusal to play certain marches ordered to be played on Memorial Day by Lieutenant Draper of the Marine Corps, has found him guilty of disobedience of orders and has recommended his dismissal from the service. Colonel Heywood, commandant of the corps, has approved the recommendation, and it has been forwarded to the Navy Department.

The Centennial of Augusta, Me.

Augusta, Me., has just celebrated its centennial anniversary. The city was elaborately decorated. The day was ushered in with a ringing of bells of the city churches. The exercises of the afternoon began at 2 o'clock. J. W. Bradbury, President of the day, is the oldest living ex-United States Senator. He will be ninety-five years old. The invocation was given by the Rev. Daniel Cony Weston, of Washington, D. C. Chief Justice M. W. Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered the oration.

Schulz Found Guilty of Wife Murder.

The jury in the Herman Paul Schulz wife murder case at Milford, Penn., after being out all night, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The murderer was brought before the Judge to hear the verdict, and bowed very low and smiled. In a belt around the waist was found a fine three-cornered file and a one-foot belt saw. In the corner of his right shoe was a six-bladed knife. He was much depressed after this discovery.

Named by the President.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: To be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, to Chile; William F. Powell, of New Jersey, to Haiti; John G. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, to Switzerland; John F. Gowey, of Washington, to be Consul-General at Kanagawa, Japan.

British Steamer Founders at Sea.

The British steamer Sultan, Captain Collin, of over 2000 tons, bound from Jeddah for Calcutta with a large number of Mecca pilgrims on board, has foundered near the island of Socotra, 120 miles east of Cape Guardaful, the eastern extremity of Africa. Ten natives were drowned, but all the crew of the Sultan and the remainder of the pilgrims were saved.

Running to Save Life, She Died.

A young son of Martin Colby, who lives along the canal, just outside Celeron Park, Jamestown N. Y., fell into the water. Mrs. Edith Martin saw the accident and hastened to the rescue, but before she reached the spot she fell dead. The water where the child fell in was shallow and he was saved.

Italian Disaster in Africa.

The Italian punitive expedition sent against the Somalis to avenge the murder of several Italian officers, has been defeated by superior numbers, with a loss of thirteen killed and wounded.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Henry A. Robinson has prepared for the Department of Agriculture an extensive report on the system of local taxation as affecting farms.

The draft of a new treaty of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain has been prepared in the State Department as a basis for negotiations between the two countries.

Senate Democrats, aided by Populists and Silver Republicans, and on one vote by two straight Republicans, defeated the Finance Committee on four important paragraphs of the Tariff bill.

The text of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, together with the President's message and Secretary Sherman's report, was made public; ex-Queen Liliuokalani has filed a protest against the ratification of the treaty.

Correspondent John S. Shriver, charged with contempt of the United States Senate Committee, goes free. Judge Bradley directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty." He was accordingly acquitted.

It is reported that special Treasury agents, who have been making an investigation, will recommend that all personal effects of returning American tourists be declared dutiable.

Domestic.

Princeton won the third and deciding baseball game in New York City for the intercollegiate championship from Yale by the score of 22 to 8.

Austin Smith, aged nineteen, the son of James Smith, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., was killed while playing baseball. Smith was at the bat. A curved ball struck him under the ear.

John W. Keely, of Philadelphia, of motor fame, claims to have discovered a new cosmic force which will soon lead the world from the age of electricity into an age of limitless possibilities.

An airship made an ascension at Portland, Me.

Walter Ngong Fong, a native of Kwang-Ting, China, and Miss Emma Ellen Howse, both of Stanford University, California, were wedded in Denver, Col., because the laws of California do not permit such a marriage.

A Grand Jury censured Governor Franklin, of Arizona, for abuse of the pardoning power.

A monument to Harry Wright, the "Father of Baseball," was unveiled in Philadelphia.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt in California. It was followed almost immediately by a second shock. The vibrations were from west to east. Clocks were stopped, suspended lamps and decorations were broken in some places, but no real damage was reported. The shocks were the most severe experienced for many years. The earthquake was general throughout the State.

A severe storm prevailed in nearly all of the Gulf States and Southern Tennessee.

Carmine Lipre, an Italian bootblack, became insane in New York City from a mosquito's bite.

One of the features of "Bunker Hill Day" in Boston was the presentation by the State of a figure of Winged Victory to the battle ship Massachusetts.

Edward Kilgore was killed by Fannie Jackson and her brothers, in Ladonia, Texas.

The United States battleship Iowa was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

C. D. Collins, a wealthy resident of Tennessee, was assaulted and robbed near Meramec Highlands, Mo., by Martin Ensley, an intimate friend. Ensley is the son of Colonel Enoch Ensley, who was one of the richest and best men in the South.

A report was current in Brooklyn that Claus Spreckels intends to build a two-hundred-thousand-dollar coffee plant in Brooklyn.

Fred Musbeck was pitching quoits with a friend in the yard in the rear of his store in Chicago, when a rainstorm came up. They were about to enter the store when there was a flash of lightning, followed by a crash of thunder. Musbeck was killed instantly. The other man was unhurt.

Patrick Gallagher, owner of a stone-crusher at Alpine, N. J., had a pitched battle with his workmen in which guns, pistols and stones were used. He won, but no one was hurt.

Dan Noble, the notorious bank burglar, was arrested as a escaped convict from Auburn Prison with four years to serve. He has been living in New York for more than a year.

Millionaire W. R. Bradbury, who was twice convicted in San Francisco, Cal., of spitting in street cars, must spend twenty-four hours in jail for his second offence, as the Judge refused to impose a fine. Bradbury applied to the Superior Court for a writ of habeas corpus, but Judge Wallace denied the application, so the old millionaire will have to go to the county jail. His case was the first test case under the new anti-expectoration ordinance, and his fate will probably be a warning.

Judge James Harlan, a brother of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, was run over and killed by a train near the almshouse at Louisville, Ky., where he had been sent at his own desire on account of his drinking habits.

The National Anti-Mob and Lynch Law Association was incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, by Samuel E. Huffman, W. H. Dickson and other colored citizens of Springfield. The purposes of the organization are to discourage mob and lynch law in the United States and to arouse public sentiment against it.

The sensational feature of the testimony taken before the Coroner at Urbanna, Ohio, in the Bell and Baker inquests, the men who lost their lives the night of the lynching, were the statements of three guards on the witness stand that they had lost their places because they had taken part in the firing on the crowd at the county jail.

The jury at Austin, Texas, in the case of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, controlled by the Standard Oil Company, charged with violation of the anti-Trust law, brought in a verdict for the State, cancelling the permit to do business in Texas and in favor of defendants Hathaway, Grice, Keenan, Austin and Friese, local district agents of the company.

Foreign.

Victories by the Cuban insurgents are reported in Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio.

Seventeen bodies have been recovered from the Thames, London, in three weeks. Most of the suicides are believed to be foreigners in London for the jubilee.

Two Frenchmen were killed by Italians, and a Frenchman stabbed an Italian during labor troubles in France.

A body of Spaniards has been destroyed by General Bandera's forces near Sabana, Cuba.

The death of Father Sebastian Kneipp, the water curist, was reported from Munich, Bavaria.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The Han Yang (China) Iron Mills employ 1200 men and make Bessemer steel.

A Rhode Island hosiery mill marks every pair of stockings it turns out, "Made in England."

In the manufacture of paper in London 246 per cent. more persons are employed now than there were in 1861.

K. of L. carpenters at Washington, D. C., rejected the proposition that the four unions of carpenters desert national bodies and act independently.

The Birmingham (England) gun trade has not been so active for ten years as it is now. One Birmingham firm has an order for 14,000 Martini rifles for the Boer Government.

Eugene V. Debs addressed a large audience in Chicago on the proposed American Co-operative Brotherhood. The Union Pacific Railroad officers are considering his Utah colonization scheme.

The shoe-shiners of Milwaukee, Wis., as the bootblacks designate themselves, have adopted resolutions asking the shoe dealers to discontinue the practice of polishing without charge the shoes of their customers.

The Southern Cotton Spinners' Association in session at Charlotte, N. C., entered into a binding agreement to curtail the output of cotton yarn in the South by reducing the time of running to ten hours, beginning June 15. The manufacturers who were present represented 250,000 spindles. The association controls 400,000 spindles.

Minnesota's Legislature passed four and killed twenty laws proposed by unionists. Bills requiring that convict-made goods be labeled, weekly payment of wages, the establishment of labor bureaus and State mine inspectors were killed. Two of those passed require barbers and horseshoers to pass an examination.

All the iron work for the large model tenement houses to be erected between Sixtieth and Seventieth streets, in New York City, will be given to local contractors in order to put a large force of New York iron molders at work and keep the money at home. A clause will also be inserted in the contracts for the construction to employ union labor.

At a meeting of the Ingrain Carpet Weavers' Protective Association, held in Philadelphia, reports were received from delegates representing the sixty-two mills in that industry in Kensington, Philadelphia. They were to the effect that the feeling among the manufacturers was becoming decidedly cheerful. Nearly all the mills, it was reported, are gradually resuming operations.

The opening of the yachting season, and the consequent demand for seamen, has seriously embarrassed the United States Navy Department in its endeavor to get enough men for the new gunboats recently placed in commission. The Navy Department has determined to secure all the men it can without delay, and orders were issued directing the opening of a new recruiting rendezvous in New York.

President Mahon, of the Street Railway Employes' Association, says the defense fund will amount to $350,000 within two years. "It seems to me," he said, "that when the fund reaches $50,000 we might establish a bank of our own. We would have the deposits of all labor organizations and union workingmen, and we would gain a standing and influence in the community that we could get in no other way."

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Duffy, of Boston, is rapping the ball this year as he rapped it in 1892.

Boston has sixteen men under contract, and six of them are pitchers.

New York, Boston and Baltimore are the only teams that have not yet been shut out.

Umpire Lynch says that most of the umpire's troubles comes from the managers who sit on the bench.

Latham, whose antics once kept the League in laughter, is now captain and first baseman of the Mansfield (Ohio) team.

Manager Selee, of Boston, received only $800 from Washington for Tucker. A year ago the veteran could not be purchased at any price.

In two years the St. Louis team won four games from the Baltimores. Three of the four victories were won on the Baltimore grounds.

Sockalexis, the Indian, is certainly making a wonderful debut. He has played great ball and also batted well for the Clevelands.

McGarr has been released by the Clevelands, and another good third baseman is out of a job on account of not being able to bat up to the .300 mark.

The Bostons are now very generally accepted as a team of pennant possibilities, and the more they develop that characteristic the harder they will be to defeat, for luck always seems to follow success in baseball as well as in some other matters.

Says Anson: "The Baltimores struck their top speed last season, and I never in my life heard of a luckier team than this aggregation of Hanlon's. While I am not one of the luck or chance-blow philosophers, still I must say that the Orioles have met with less hard luck, that is, physical injuries, than any team that ever won the pennant."

Over the grave of the father of base ball, Harry Wright, in West Laurel Hill Cemetry, Philadelphia, was recently erected by the Harry Wright Memorial Association the life-size bronze statue of him. The statue represents the veteran manager standing erect, in citizens' attire, holding in one hand a soft felt hat and in the other a pair of eyeglasses.

Says the Cleveland World: "Another thing which happens you have noted at ball games will, when brought to mind, make you more ready to forgive the umpire. A close decision at first base will be hooted at by the left line bleacherites, while those in the first base stand will not uplift a voice. The first basers saw the play and knew the umpire was right, but the others, at a different point of view, thought he was wrong."

CYCLING NOTES.

England granted 22,000 bicycle patents last year.

Nearly all our missionaries take bicycles abroad with them.

The bicycle is a valuable adjunct to a fishing trip, although all fishermen are not enthusiastic bicycle riders.

Bicycle thieves, emboldened by success, are becoming audacious. They are not content with stealing wheels left for a few moments outside stores or residences, but now break into stores for them.

An up-to-date coroner at Woodside, N. Y., has bought a sextuplet, on which his juries will hereafter race around the district in performance of their duties, the coroner and his clerk accompanying them on a tandem.

North Carolina is proud of John Scarborough. He is seventy years old, he weighs over 200 pounds, and a few days ago he rode a wheel from Concord to his home in Stanley County—a distance of fifty miles—in nine hours.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

25

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.05 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	22,703
Condensed milk, cans	130
Cream, cans	646

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	—	@	15
Firsts	—	@	14
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
State—Thirds to firsts	11	@	14
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	14
Western Imitation Creamery	9½	@	12½
Factory, fresh, firsts	10	@	10½
Thirds to seconds	7½	@	9½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	8¾
Small	7	@	8½
Part skims, good to poor	3½	@	5½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	12	@	12½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	13
Western—Choice	—	@	11½
Southern—Choice	—	@	11
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 15
Medium, choice	—	@	87½
Pea, choice	85	@	87½
Red kidney, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
White kidney, choice	1 30	@	1 35
Yellow eye	1 05	@	1 07½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 22½	@	1 25
Green peas, bags	—	@	60

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Red, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
N. C., green, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Russets, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Strawberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	4	@	7
Gooseberries	3	@	12
Huckleberries, N. C	8	@	14
Blackberries, N. C	6	@	11
Cherries	3	@	6
Watermelons, Fla., ₱ 100	15 00	@	25 00
Muskmelons, Fla., ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 00
Peaches, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Plums, Botan, ₱ carrier	1 25	@	2 00
Pears, Le Comte, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	8
1896, prime	—	@	7
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	—	@	10
Good to prime	7½	@	8½
Old odds	2	@	3

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11	@	16
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Broilers, Phila	16	@	23
Western, dry picked	12	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Long Island ducks	12	@	13
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	77½
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	60
Short rye	40	@	45
Oat	35	@	40

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, N. C. Rose, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
State, ₱ sack	—	@	1 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbages, Norfolk, ₱ crate	75	@	1 12
L. I., ₱ 100	—	@	3 00
Onions, N. O., ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Red, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 50	@	1 75
Celery, Florida, ₱ doz. stalks	25	@	50
Green peas, L. I., ₱ bag	90	@	1 00
Egg plant, Fla	2 00	@	2 50
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	75	@	1 12
String beans, ₱ basket	2 00	@	2 25
Squash, Florida, ₱ crate	1 25	@	1 50
White	—	@	—
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, white, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Spring Patents	3 95	@	4 20
Wheat—No. 1, Northern N. Y.	—	@	77¾
No. 2, N. Duluth	—	@	77¼
Corn—No. 2	—	@	30¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25½
Track mixed	21½	@	23
Rye—Western	—	@	36
Barley—Feeding	—	@	27½
Lard—City steam	3.50c	@	3.55c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	10¼
Country dressed	7½	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 75	@	4 60
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 30

BARNEY BARNATO.

The famous "Diamond King" of South Africa who committed suicide by jumping overboard in mid-ocean.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

The Formidable Candidacy of James S. Beacom, of Greensburg.

The most formidable candinate for State Treasurer in Pennsylvania this year is the Hon. James S. Beacom, of Greensburg, whose name appears on the local ticket for Saturday's primaries.

Mr. Beacom was endorsed in Blair county two weeks ago and in Jefferson county on Monday. In fact, he has won out in every county where he made the race. He has instructed delegates from Westmoreland, Indiana, Forest, Mercer, Blair, Somerset; Washington, Fayette, Green, Armstrong, Cambria and other counties we cannot now recall. In addition, he will have the support of over 100 delegates already elected, but who go to the State convention without instructions. Mr. Beacom will undoubtedly be nominated on the first ballot, and the chances are that by the time the convention is held he will be unopposed. The support of Huntingdon county Mr. Beacom will highly appreciate.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in reviewing Mr. Beacom's career a short time ago, said:

"James S. Beacom is an unobtrusive sort of man, but with the faculty of making friends and holding them. The surest sign of his political strength is the fact that he has won every fight that he ever engaged in. He has been active in the politics of Westmoreland county for more than twelve years. Beacom was a Legislative candidate in 1886 and was the only Republican elected to the General Assembly from the county. In 1887, 1888 and 1892 he was the chairman of the county committee and performed his work so well that each contest ended in Republican victory. Last year he was a delegate-at-large to the National convention. At the last State convention "Jim," as he is familiarly called by his friends, had the nomination for Congressman-at-Large within his grasp, but with a desire for party harmony and in order to relieve certain embarassments that had arisen he gracefully withdrew, thus leaving the field clear for Samuel A. Davenport, who was nominated and elected.

One of the arguments used then was that Davenport had been a wheel horse for years and that if he was to be rewarded the time had arrived. Another was that Beacom was young and could wait. He is not much older now, but he is aggressive and determined and if he does not win it will not be for lack of either energy or political sagacity.

Beacom is the son of a Methodist minister, is a college graduate, has served as the principal of a school, and successfully edited a newspaper. A few years ago, Beacom, who is a poor man, and ex-Congressman Huff, who is a millionaire, decided that Westmoreland county, which is one of the largest in the State, was not big enough to hold them both in a political sense. The battle started with neither side giving any odds. When the smoke cleared away Huff was not to be seen and Beacom was perched upon the pedastal of leadership. Since that time he has successfully resisted every effort that has been made to push him off his perch.

That's Beacom!"

Vote for him!

Let the Offices Go Around.

MR. EDITOR:—The retiring Director of the Poor this year is H. C. Crownover, of Barree township, who has filled the office two terms, or six years. S. W. Gibboney, of the same township, is a candidate for the same place, and if nominated and elected, it will give Barree township the office of Director of the Poor nine years, and then if Mr. Gibboney wins, he will ask for a second term, thus putting the office into Barree township twelve years. This isn't fair. It isn't right. The offices ought to go around. Let us support Robert Mason, the Smithfield township farmer, who came within a few votes of being nominated last year; who didn't kick because he was knocked out, but went to work with all his might for the whole ticket. Let us support Bob Mason.

FAIR PLAY.

For Director of the Poor.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

At the Republican primaries on Saturday my name will be submitted to you for the office of Director of the Poor. In the campaign of '96 I came within five votes of making the nomination for the same office, but Mr. George W. Taylor, of Cass township, in deference to a time-honored custom of giving a Director of the Poor two terms, defeated me. I accepted my turn-down gracefully, went home to my farm, and as the campaign progressed I took off my coat as a loyal Republican, supported the ticket, and when the vote was counted my successful rival, Mr. Taylor, was found to have had a larger majority in Smithfield township than McKinley and Hobart.

Another thing that operated against me last year was my location. The lower end of the county claimed it was entitled to the office and unfortunately for me in that contest I resided in the upper end. This year, however, the whole party seems to concede the nomination to the upper end, for no lower end candidate has announced himself. My candidacy having been so well received a year ago, with the two-term rule and location against me, I trust that with the conditions in my favor this year, the Republicans of the county will find it in their hearts to give me the nomination.

If elected Direetor of the Poor, it will be my constant endeavor to give the people of Huntingdon county an economical administration of its affairs. I believe in practicing the same economy in our public affairs that good housekeepers practice in their own homes. The depressed condition of business and the hard times make retrenchment and a scaling down of expenses necessary at every step. In so far as it lies in my power I pledge myself, if elected, to a rigid enforcement of that economy which we so badly need, to the end that our over-burdened and tax-ridden people may find relief. This is my platform; this is my policy. On it I stand or fall. If you approve it, kindly give me your support, and if elected, I will make every effort to redeem the pledge to which I have subscribed my name.

Yours truly,
ROBERT MASON.

Smithfield township, June 22.

Attend the Primaries.

Every Republican should attend the primaries at all times and consider himself as in part responsible for the conditions of government, and not stay away from the polls and then complain because things did not go his way.

The need of all ages has been men—men true and honest in their convictions to the principles of good government, men who are mild, yet determined and fearless in the performance of their duty toward their fellowmen, and, while we have a good government from national down to district, let us endeavor to raise the standard still higher and turn out to the primaries and select men as county and State delegates who stand upon the above platform, and by the selection of such men as Dr. W. W. Heaton and S. I. Spyker, Esq., as delegates to the State Convention, the true idea of American government will be carried out and the wishes of the people advocated.

LOWER END.

LATTA GROVE.

J. Frank Wright has received a car load of phosphate.

George Lynn and Wilson Dell are running their shingle mill on full time.

Robert Smith, who has been attending Juniata college, has returned home.

During the heavy rain last Saturday, five of Isaac Dell's rabbits were drowned.

Miles Monihen lost a valuable dog recently. He is of the opinion that the dog was poisoned.

Washington Camp, No. 662, P. O. S. of A., will hold a festival in their hall on Saturday, July 3d.

Isaac Dell and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with the family of George David, at Mill Creek.

George Lynn has improved the appearance of his residence by adding a new porch to the same.

While on his way to church last Sunday, Michael Stever killed a black snake about six feet in length.

The rain and hail storm which visited this vicinity last Saturday did much damage to growing crops.

L. E. Dell recently rode his wheel to Mapleton, and on account of an accident to the same, was obliged to walk home.

While riding down the ridge recently, Harper Pheasant lost control of his bicycle and was thrown over an embankment. The result was a badly bruised leg and one shoe torn from his foot.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

Political Announcements.

STATE DELEGATE—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State convention, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

W. W. HEATON.

Saltillo, Pa., June 21, 1897.

STATE DELEGATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State convention, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

J. S. APPLEBY.

Shirleysburg, Pa., June 9, 1897.

STATE DELEGATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidaee for delegate to the Republican State convention, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

SAMUEL I. SPYKER.

Huntingdon, Pa, June 8, 1897.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

JACKSON LAMBERSON.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 9, 1897.

ANNUAL REPORT OF Mapleton Borough School District for the year ending June, 1897.

EXPENDITURES:

Debt and interest paid.....	$ 111 35
Teachers' wages (7 months).....	980 00
" " attending institute.....	35 00
Text books.....	59 50
Supplies—tablets, paper, ink, pens, pencils, etc.....	34 04
Fuel—coal and wood.....	67 12
Collector's fees.....	27 45
Treasurer's fees.....	26 98
Secretary's salary.....	12 00
Incidental expenses—putting in glass, buckets, brooms, repairing spouting, cleaning house, excavating cellar, printing auditors' report and teachers' report cards, etc.....	49 85
No. of scholars, male, 75; female, 74; total, 149. Average daily attendance, 111.	
Cost of each pupil per month	1 27

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

DR.

To amt. from 1895-6.....	$ 29 13	
" " " collector.....	481 25	
" " of appropriation.....	610 22	
" " of loan.....	100 00	
" " from special fund....	69 19	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		1237 51
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer.		24 75
Balance Dr.....		27 53
	1289 79	1289 79
Balance in Treasury....	27 53	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, of special school fund for year 1896-7.

DR.

To amt. from 1895-6.....	27 50	
" " " collector.....	155 27	
CR.		
By amt. transferred to regular fund.....		69 19
" vouchers.....		111 35
" 2 per cent. as treasurer.		2 23
	182 77	182 77
ASSETS.		
Cash in Treasury.....	27 53	
LIABILITIES.		
Debt of district.....		304 00
Liabilities in excess of assets	276 47	
	304 00	304 00
Actual debt of district.....		276 47

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of June, A. D., 1897.

L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Important.

It is to your interest to know that I have the most complete line of Dry Goods, Notions, Straw Goods,

Wall Paper, Groceies and Tinware carried in this section, and that I guarantee the price of every article in the departments.

Fish. We sell only Lake Erie White Fish. They are guaranteed large and fat (guaranteed 1897 pack) the weight and quality of our fish guaranteed and the price lower than Upper Lake fish, which are usually small.

Collar Sweat Pads. The best brown drill front sweat collar Pad only 25 cents.

Ask for our 10-cent broom. Come to our store and be convinced.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

A Slash in Ladies' Good Shirt Waists.

Owing to the cool weather our better Shirt Waists have not been moving as freely as they should have done.

We have reduced all Waists

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00

To One Dollar.

Every One New Goods.

A Lot of Ladies' Cloth Capes,

Last spring's goods, all good styles, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50 and $3.75 are

REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR.

—A BARGAIN.—

☞ As we close promptly at 8 o'clock in the evening in order to give our clerks needed rest and recreation, we would like all persons who wish to buy of us to appreciate this fact, and when you find the doors closed not to carry your patronage to those who are less liberal in this respect. We go upon the principle that this world is more than simply money getting from early morning till late at night and that salespeople should have the same needed rest as other people have. Please try and uphold us in this our disposition of fairness.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 17, 1897.

OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT

With the little savings. A small amount on each purchase—week after week—month after month. It's the little savings that make the robust total. Keep in close touch with progressive, modern stores, those that have a reputation to sustain for right prices, qualities and styles. It's safety and it's economy.

Money Saving Prices.

Your money has a value—get all you can for it—get good honest clothing values. It's what you are entitled to—insist upon it. June is our clearance month—surplus stocks must be reduced—values are lost sight of and low prices reign supreme—it's a good clothing buying month for you. Get in touch with us.

Men's Cheviot Suits—Blacks, Blues and mixtures—strong—serviceable—made up in neat manner—Mid-June special $4.50.

Men's Serges—Clay Worsted—Cassimeres—Cheviots—in plaids and mixtures—handsomely tailored—every suit a winner—Min-June Special $7.50,

Men's Fine Scotch Plaids—The stylish colorings—an ultra—fashionable suit—the cream of our suit stock—very dressy suits—would be cheap at $12.00. Mid-June Special $10.00.

Boy's Junior, Middy, Reefers and sack suits-in value $2.00, Mid-June Special $1.65.

Boys' Knee Pants 25c and up
Boys' Shirt Waists 25 cents
Men's Half Hose 5 cents
Men's Stylish Tecks 25 cents
Men's Soft Shirts 25 cents
Men's Negligee Shirts 50c

Summer ties, Straw hats, Summer underwear, Summer coats and vests, Summer Hosiery—all in readiness. The prices are low—the styles are just what every correct dresser desires.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

A WARNING.

The animals shed their winter coats weeks ago. Isn't it about time for you to shed your heavy underclothing? Be prepared for a rise in the thermometer and make a selection from our complete lines comprising Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, etc., at 25c and 50c. Also, better grades.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR STRAW HAT YET?

If not, why not. Our display of Straw Hats cannot be improved on. We have them in all grades and shapes, ranging in price from 10c to $2. How about Children's Wash Suits? We have some beauties with large sailor collars at 50c, 75c, and $1, sizes 3 to 8 years. Also, a

Handsome Line of Blouse Waists

beautifully embroidered, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.00.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 23, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Monday was the longest day.

—Republican primaries next Saturday evening.

—B. O'Connor & Sons have just received a car load of salt.

—L. C. Corbin, of Juniata township, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—Ira V. Rex and son, of Greensburg, spent a couple of days of this week among friends in Mapleton.

—Henry W. Truax and wife, of Trenton, New Jersey, are visiting among friends in Mapleton and Tyrone.

—Edward B. Hamel and daughter, of Blair county, were guests of his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Saturday and Sunday.

—Miss Abby Woodward, of Orbisonia, spent a few days of the past week with the family of Rev. R. S. Woodward, in this place.

—Charles McMullin, while wading in Gayton's creek last Thursday morning, was bitten by a snake. Fortunately the injury was not serious.

—A marriage license has been granted in Blair county to Rev. Joseph J. Bullen, of Saltillo, this county, and Katharine K. Grau, of Tyrone.

—John Hagans, a fourteen-year-old lad, had one of his feet mashed a few days ago while playing with a truck in the gauister quarry below town.

—William Reed & Sons announce an extraordinary reduction in ladies' shirt waists and ladies' cloth capes. Look up their advertisement in this issue.

—Henry McKibbin, the veteran school teacher of this place, remembers seeing Queen Victoria driving through Portsmouth in 1837, before she was married.—*News.*

—The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church, of this place, will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival in the church yard, July 2nd and 3rd. All welcome.

—Wilson D. Cramer, for many years trainmaster at Mifflin, died last Thursday after an illness of several months duration. The remains were interred at Mifflin Saturday afternoon.

—R. H. Vandevander, of Bellwood, who had been to Mifflin Saturday to attend the funeral of W. D. Cramer, stopped on his way home Sunday to call on a few of his Mapleton friends.

—A party having purchased a manufacturer's over stock of clothing, offers it to the people of Huntingdon county at marvellously low prices. Sale begins to-morrow. See advertisement on eighth page of this issue.

—Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—A basket picnic, under the auspices of Washington Camp, No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., will be held in the Igo grove Saturday, July 3d. The band, Sabbath schools, Odd Fellows, G. A. R., Daughters of Rebekah and all other well-disposed persons are cordially invited to participate.

—Mrs. B. B. Shore, Tuesday evening of last week, met with a painful accident. Her husband was putting some plank over the fence into the lot when he slipped and lost his grip on the plank. In falling it fell upon Mrs. Shore's foot. It was feared her foot was mashed but examination revealed that no bones were broken.

—The social reunion and basket picnic of the Mattern family will be held at Warriorsmark to-morrow. The arrangements have been completed and all visitors will be cordially greeted and hospitably entertained. Among the attractions will be an address by Bishop J. H. Vincent. In the evening the bishop will deliver his popular lecture, "Tom and His Teacher," in the M. E. church.

—The Port Royal *Times* says: Recently a clucking hen belonging to Mr. McClure Bryner, of Pleasant View, took charge of an old cat and her kittens that were located in the haymow. The hen was so greatly attached to the kittens that she would sit on them day and night and on the old cat, too, with her progeny. In order to keep the hen away from the felines she had to be put in a box for several days.

—Miss Ellen Brought, daughter of W. H. Brought, of Brady township, died last Sunday afternoon, of consumption. The remains were interred yesterday afternoon at Mill Creek, services being conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton. Miss Brought was aged 21 years, 2 months and 4 days. We extend sympathy to the bereaved parents.

—Children's Day services were held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning. The program rendered was the "Children's Crusade." It was a fine program and the service was impressive, showing great labors on the part of those in charge. The music was appropriate to the service and the little folks acquitted themselves creditably.

—A heavy storm passed over the central part of the state last Saturday afternoon and in places did considerable damage. Tyrone and vicinity seemed to be the centre of the storm. At that place there was a heavy fall of hail. The trees were stripped of limbs and foliage, thousands of glass were broken, roofs were damaged and growing crops and shrubbery were destroyed. The covered bridge at Birmingham was blown down.

—Dr. Z. T. Jones' barn in Dublin township, about six miles from Shade Gap, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., about 3 o'clock. Isaac Waters, the tenant, lost a cow, three shotes and some harness. A horse was considerably burned, but it will recover. There was no insurance. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin. In the last ten years the Doctor has suffered the loss of a store and two barns by fire.

—R. S. Mercer, formerly supervisor of the Huntingdon division of the Pennsylvania system, and since last fall supervisor of the Mifflin division, has resigned his position and will engage in mercantile pursuits in New York city. Our best wishes go with him. C. S. Crick, late assistant supervisor at Middletown, is his successor at Mifflin and assumed the duties of the position on the 15th inst. Mr. Crick is highly spoken of by those who know him.

—Governor Hastings on Tuesday of last week signed the Campbell bill imposing a tax of three cents a day on all employed unnaturalized foreigners. The tax is to be deducted from the wages of this class beginning July 1 next. The bill will put about $1,000,000 a year into the treasuries of the various counties of the State. One-half goes to the school fund on the basis of the number of the schools and the balance for the general expenses of the counties.

—James G. Port, aged 19 years, son of Levi Port, of Manor Hill, while attempting to alight from a freight train near Petersburg on Tuesday of last week, was thrown under the wheels and had his left leg ground off and his right foot crushed. He was also bruised about the face and sustained a big scalp wound. The young man was brought to Huntingdon, where Dr. Brumbaugh amputated the left leg below the knee and two toes of the right foot. He was afterwards sent to the hospital at Altoona.

—The Danville *Breeze* gives the following advice to young men which is right to the point and we give it below for the benefit of the young readers of the ITEM: "A word to the young men: Are you spending a little more than you earn, or are you trying to tuck away a little every week? We know of one young man on the street who has just loaned over $1,000 on a good mortgage. That's $60 a year he won't have to work for. Easy money, and by being saving (not stingy) you can bring things your way in the same manner. Try it.

—A despatch from Pittsburg dated Sunday says: "An industrial revival along the Monongahela valley has started and prospects are brighter than for some months past. Both the Edgar Thomson and the Homestead steel works resumed this evening, all departments running full. The Duquesne steel works, which has been manufacturing billets, commenced to-night on rails with enough orders on hand to keep these plants working the greater part of the year. At Braddock, the Pittsburg and the Rankin wire works are in full operation. The Duquesne forge is on full for the first time in two years. At McKeesport, the National tube works put in operation additional departments to-day and the Dewees wood company is reported as likely to start up in a few days.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

James E. Dickson, Philadelphia, Pa., and Myrtle A. Madison, Birmingham.

H. G. Dunlap, Smithfield township, and Lula Gertrude Numer, Henderson township.

Herman C. Heffner, Penn township, and Mabel Keeley, Walker township.

Harry I. Shultz, Spruce Creek, and Sadie J. Davis, Morris township.

Roy W. Jacobs and Gertrude G. Taylor, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

Homer A. Smucker and Minnie B. Corbin, both of Huntingdon.

Jesse C. Rupert and Lizzie May Rohrer, both of Springfield township.

David R. Dittsworth, West township, and Nannie G. Armstrong, Logan township.

D. B. Johnston and Ella Heffner, Walker township.

Rev. Tobias T. Myers, Philadelphia, and Florence M. Harshbarger, Mattawana.

Charles T. McDonald, Mill Creek, and Arabella Evans, Allensville.

Warren M. Henderson and M. Elizabeth Heffner, both of Huntingdon.

Andrew E. Price, of Newton Hamilton, and Flora Clark, of Orbisonia.

Rev. Henry Treverton, of Mapleton, and Lulu J. Hench, of Eshcol, Perry county, Pa.

J. E. Smucker and Mrs. Carrie A. Port, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

Teachers Elected.

The school directors of Huntingdon borough have elected the following teachers for the next term, which will be eight months:

SECOND WARD.

J. H. Reber, principal H. School,		$85 00
G. F. Gracy, assistant,		55 00
Lulu Lane,	"	50 00
Ernest Myers	"	50 00
Jos. E. Smedley	"	50 00
No. 12, J. B. Boring		45 00
" 11, Flora Dopp		42 00
" 10, Mary C. Clouser		40 00
" 9, Gertrude Letterman		40 00
" 8, Mertie Forbes		37 50
" 7, Margaret Coder		35 00
" 6, Lillian Foust		35 00
" 5, Mary H. Black		35 00
" 4, Kate T. Willoughby		35 00
" 3, Margaret Baldwin		35 00
" 2, Lucy S. Bowers		40 00

FOURTH WARD.

No. 8, J. G. Dell		$55 00
" 7, Minnie McKibben		42 00
" 6, Xopher Beck		37 50
" 5, Fannie Graffius		35 00
" 4, Esther E. Fuller		35 00
" 3, Mrs. Livingstone		35 00
" 2, Maggie Yocum		35 00
" 1, Jesse Newell		35 00

Supply teachers, Misses Griest, Graffius, Florence Campbell and Ethel Lightner.

CALVIN.

S. L. Glasgow was in Altoona on business last week.

Miss Emma Glasgow is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clell Baker, of Newberg.

Mrs. Henry Quarry is visiting her daughters, Cora and Hattie, at Carnegie.

Children's day services were held in the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

Miss Bertha Coder is on a ten days' visit to friends in Huntingdon and Alexandria.

Pine Grove Sunday school will hold their children's day service on the evening of July 4th.

Miss Gertrude Roland, who was attending Juniata college, returned to her home last week.

The Otterbein Sunday school will picnic next Saturday on the camp ground. Everybody invited.

Miss Myrtle O'Neal, of Robertsdale, and Miss Rupert, of Huntingdon, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Miss Belle Bennett, of Glenn Campbell, who spent the past eight months here, returned to her home last week.

The Calvin band went to Todd last Saturday to assist the Todd band in holding a festival. We anticipate that they all enjoyed themselves.

Jacob Bumgardner is not a very big farmer but he raises some very tall rye. Ye correspondent was shown some that measured 8 feet 1½ inches. Who can excel that?

This section was visited by a heavy rain on Saturday last that was very disastrous to corn fields and meadow pasture. During the storm lightning struck the dwelling house of Wm. Stapleton and did considerable damage, the family being absent at the time. This is the second time that this house has been the target for the electric current.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Myrtle Wright, of Mapleton, spent a few days with her grandma the past week.

Wm. Posten has a nice lot of cows, all natural mulleys. He had the misfortune to lose one last week.

Richard Chilcott has purchased a new hack. It is a beauty. He has also had his spring piped to his house.

On last Saturday afternoon we had the hardest rain of the season. It was accompanied with some hail, but not enough to do any damage.

W. L. Wright took his Eureka mower to Mapleton last week to do some mowing for G. W. Wright on ground that is so steep that nothing but a Eureka or the old-fashioned sweepstake would work on it.

If it be true, as represented, that J. O. Smith's dog had a fight with the Bowman dog the morning that he started on his raid John is taking a risk by keeping his dog that we would not like to; but perhaps we are a little prejudiced against dogs.

The Union township school board has decided to employ home talent as far as they can fill the schools satisfactorily. I am pleased to see that J. G. Dell is retained as principal of the West Huntingdon schools, also that J. B. Boring is retained in "old town." They are Union township boys, and either of them would make a good county superintendent.

A newspaper that fails to call attention to nuisances or dangers fails to do its duty. The same rule will apply to correspondents in our opinion. I have made mention of Mr. Amon Bum being thrown from his wagon by missing the culvert between Mr. Crotsley's and Colfax post office. If it is not changed and anyone is crippled or killed, the court will be called on to decide who pays the damage—the township or the supervisor.

The road machine in Cass township is a success in making good roads. It scrapes the dirt into the middle of the road, leaving a gentle slope from the centre of the road, so that the water will run off the road, while with plow, pick and shovel the dirt is mostly piled along the sides of the road, so as to keep the water on the road to make mud holes. As the Calvin correspondent has stated the road in both townships was worked on the same week, and a blind man riding over them in a vehicle could tell the difference.

Reduced Rates to Milwaukee via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of the National Educational Association.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on account of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 6 to 9, it will sell continuous passage tickets from all points on its line east of Pittsburg and Erie to Milwaukee at a rate of single fare for the round trip, plus $2.00 membership fee. Tickets will be sold and will be good to return, leaving Milwaukee July 10, 11 and 12, 1897, only, except that by depositing ticket with joint agent at Milwaukee on or before July 12, and on payment of fifty cents, an extension of return limit may be obtained to leave Milwaukee until August 31, 1897, inclusive. 6-16-2t.

$2.50 Shoe for

- $2.00. -

No lady feels dressed unless she has on an up-to-date, fine looking shoe. We have just such goods and to get you more fully acquainted with our stock and prices, we will sell, for a limited time only, our

$2.50 Black Fine Shoes for $2.00,

in lace or button, C, D and E wide, round or pointed toe. We shall let QUALITY and not "bolderdash" speak for our stock.

The Gold Watch contest still goes on.

D. S. LYNN,

Hazlett Block,

HUNTINGDON, - PENN'A.

The Weather Is a Little Cool

but Springtime is here and we are right along with a full line of Spring and Summer goods.

White Dress Goods,
Challies,
Percales,
Summer Prints,

beautiful colors and effects. A nice line of

Ladies' Shirt Waists

with detachable collars, at only 50c. Every other deparrment of our store is complete, as usual. We don't want to hnrry you but dont wait for some one else to get the choice.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Pure Blood Is the basis of good health, steady nerves, mental, physical and digestive strength. If you are nervous, enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and build you up. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

Fish With Legs Found in Colorado.

Much consternation and still more wonder was created in the State House yesterday morning by the discovery in the office of Mrs. Martha A. Shute, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, of an axolotl, or fish with legs, which had become metamorphosed into a salamander. All kinds of theories to account for its presence there were broached during the day. Of these theories the strangest appears to be the most tenable. This is that the evoluted axolotl was taken up by evaporation from a mountain lake near the City of Mexico, where its species is abundant, to come to earth again in Denver with Thursday afternoon's abnormally heavy rainfall. Yesterday morning, when Janitor Smith opened the windows in order to air the office against the arrival of Mrs. Shute, he beheld an object on the sill outside which caused him to spring back in horror. Squatted on the sill was a hideous, dirty-hued green and yellow reptile, about ten inches in length, with a head like that of a bulldog, an enormous mouth, wide open, six web-footed paws and a tail that tapered to a lash and was curled at the end.—Denver Republican.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has bean placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRES Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

SILOS

HOW TO BUILD ASK WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

MANY VICTIMS OF STORMS

Great Havoc Wrought by Wind and Rain in Several States.

AN ASYLUM BUILDING WRECKED.

Five Persons Killed and Several Hurt by the Fall of a Barn in Lincoln, Ill.—Heavy Damage Reported in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Nebraska—Great Loss Inflicted on Crops—Barns Burned.

LINCOLN, Ill. (Special).—Lincoln was visited almost on the anniversary of the waterspout of 1892, by a terrible storm. Factory roofs and chimneys were blown away, houses were damaged and trees dismantled. The centre of the storm was about the Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, where five boys were killed and the superindendent seriously injured. The buildings were considerably damaged.

It was at the asylum farm, however, that the greatest damage was done. There are about sixty boys regularly employed, under the direction of Superintendent Jacob Wilmert, to care for the six hundred acres owned by the State.

A party of twenty-six boys, averaging fourteen years old, had been taken down to assist in picking peas, and placed under the charge of one of the oldest employes, Lemuel Gleason. The day was intensely hot, and when the work was done Gleason took the boys to Salt Greek, which flows through the farm, and treated them to a swim.

As they started back from the creek a storm cloud was seen coming up, and, to escape the rain, the attendant hurried the boys into the big farm barn. Superintendent Wilmert was in the barn. The boys had just entered the barn when the storm broke, and it seemed to centre its fury on the structure. Without warning the building gave way and fell, crushing its occupants beneath its timbers.

The storm continued for about thirty minutes, but before it was over the work of rescue was begun and five bodies were taken from the ruins. Superintendent Wilmerts was one of the first of the injured to release himself. His head is cut and his back and abdomen were crushed by timbers. Attendant Gleason has a crushed foot and received injuries in the back which are quite serious and possibly dangerous. The killed were Cornelius MacKinzie, James O'Brien, Cassie D. Lazaron, J. C. Cooper and Sylvester Baker. The injured are Heinrich Berger, Milton Garray, Robert Alcot and William E. C. Witham.

Severe Damage to Crops.

DES MOINES, Iowa (Special).—Thunder storms prevailed throughout the West. In Clarion, Iowa, James McHale was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A small tornado swept through the country five miles east of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and levelled everything in its way. Its path was fifty yards wide and its length two miles. Virginia, Ill., reports a severe thunder storm, during which the Christian Church was struck by lightning and burned.

Severe damage to crops in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska is reported. In Sioux City, Iowa, violent wind broke nearly all the plate glass fronts in the city and destroyed many small buildings. At times the wind reached a velocity of seventy-two miles per hour.

Violent windstorms prevailed over a wide district in Nebraska. In Lincoln some damage was done. At Monroe the storm approached the violence of a tornado. Hardly a chimney is left in the town, and many roofs were taken off. Two men were injured. At Milford and Eagle the wind damaged small structures.

Rosel, Kan., Wiped Out.

LARNED, Kas. (Special).—A tornado swept the northwestern part of this county. Rosel, a village eighteen miles west of here, was struck and wiped out. Two grain elevators and every house in the place were swept away. Still further northwest, in the track of the tornado, all the buildings, barns and cattle sheds were wrecked. Several head of horses and cattle were killed, and chickens and turkeys were slaughtered by the wholesale.

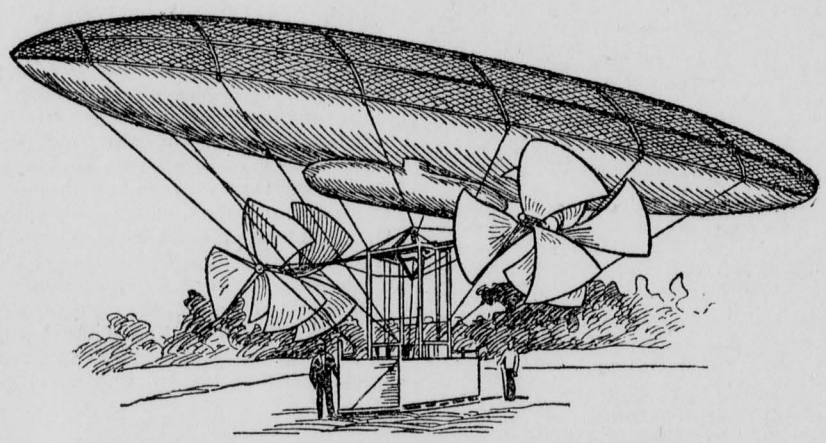
Serious Floods in the Northwest.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (Special). — Dispatches report serious floods and a cloudburst west of Calgary in the Rocky Mountains. The suburbs of Calgary are submerged, fifty families homeless and several bridges washed away. The damage to property will be heavy.

AIR SHIP WITH GAS CYLINDER.

Craft With Side Propellers to Be Used as Well for Steering.

There is now in course of construction on the Frank Skillig ranch, near Grand Island, California, a monster air ship, which, it is asserted, will solve the problem of ærial navigation. The craft will be ready for a trial within a few weeks. It is being built by the Sweany-Davenport Manufacturing Company, which was organized for that purpose.



THE NEW AIR SHIP, TO BE TRIED SOON IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Call, in a description of the air ship, says: "When finished the craft will measure 125 feet in length, 47½ feet from the floor of the car to the top of the cylinder and 37½ feet between the tips of the propellers. The structure will consist of an elliptical gas filled cylinder, to which a car is attached, and two propellers, situated not behind the cylinder, as has been the case with most air ships, but on both sides of the craft, at the end of revolving shafts. It differs also from other craft in being without sails or rudder, being steered entirely by the propellers.

"The car has been nearly completed and the canvas cylinder has been made. It will be coated inside and outside with rubber paint, and when all is ready for the trial trip it will be inflated with hydrogen gas. The tank that will be used in generating the gas is already on the ground, and also eight thousand pounds of sulphuric acid and eight thousand pounds of iron shavings that will be used in the process."

STORM DAMAGE IN INDIANA.

Remarkable Meteorological Variations Make Things Exciting.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind. (Special).—Severe and disastrous electric storms raged in many portions of Indiana. The Government weather observer says it was a most remarkable disturbance. Many buildings were demolished and the crops and forests suffered heavily. John Street's farmhouse on the Ohio River was wrecked and his son and a servant were killed.

At English, Ind., the courthouse was damaged to the extent of $3000. A southbound "Monon" train eight miles beyond Bloomington, Ind., was struck by lightning and the passengers shaken up severely. Johnston the conductor, was painfully injured, but will recover. Later as the train was nearing Gasburg, Ind., it ran into a large tree that had been blown across the track, and the engine was badly damaged.

At New Albany, Ind., about twenty houses were unroofed and the streets were strewn with debris. A circus tent was ripped to pieces and the monkey cage was demolished, and there was a great scattering and chattering of the little animals.

A telegram from Greencastle, Ind., says that reports from the country show that large quantities of valuable timber were destroyed, large trees being twisted off at the roots. Fencing and stock suffered severely, and two large barns, valued at $1000 each, were destroyed by lightning.

At Muncie, Ind., the Albany Lumber Company's sheds were blown down, the Albany bottle works unroofed and chimneys and stacks blown down.

The west wing of the Paragon Paper Mill, at Easton, Ind., was blown in during the storm. Four people were buried in the wreck. The loss of property is $25,000.

OHIO AND KENTUCKY IN THE PATH.

Electric Storms Cause Death and Destruction in Many Counties.

DEFIANCE, Ohio (Special).—In a terrific thunderstorm Jacob Griner, a farmer, living near Ayersville, Ohio, was struck by lightning while in his stable and instantly killed. The barn was destroyed. Lightning struck the Citizens' Opera House in this city while the High School graduating class was rehearsing, and Clinton Garvey and Frederick Haller, members of the class, were knocked senseless, Garvey being rendered blind and deaf for an hour. At Wapakoneta, Ohio, Peter Tabler, a farmer, was killed by lightning in his house, which was consumed by fire. His wife and children were seriously injured by the shock. At Canal Dover, Ohio, the electric light wires were burned out in the storm, leaving the city in darkness. The big reservoir at McArthur gave way, flooding the surrounding lands and demolishing the crops. In Delaware County the storm ruined growing crops by the acre.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special.)—A severe wind storm passed over this city. Considerable damage was done to property, but no lives were lost. In several cases houses were blown down and unroofed. Reports received from Central and Eastern Kentucky indicate that great damage has been done to crops. The wheat fields have been laid low, farmhouses and barns were wrecked, and destroyed.

FATAL TORNADO IN PARIS.

Twelve Killed, Fifty Injured and Factories and Dwellings Wrecked.

A tornado passed over the outskirts of Paris, France causing the loss of about twelve lives and injuring about fifty persons. The damage throughout the area swept by the tornado was heavy. Factories and dwellings were levelled to the ground. A cafe at Courbevoie fell upon its occupants, many of whom were injured. The two hundred booths that had been erected for the fetes at Asnieres, on the Seine, four miles from the city, were wrecked. The village of Colombes, six miles northwest, and the important town of St. Dennis, about five miles north of Paris, suffered severely.

A cloudburst caused devastation in central France, notably at St. Germain, where three persons were killed and a dozen injured. Houses were carried away by the flood, the telegraph lines were destroyed, and much damage was done to other property.

No Shut Down This Year.

For the first time in four yours the Amoskeag, Amory, Stark and Jefferson mills at Manchester, N. H., will not make their usual June shut-down. This throws 14,000 hands out of employment every year. There is great rejoicing in consequence of the decision to keep running. The mill companies have received orders for sixty new patterns of 25,000 pieces each.

Train Robbers Foiled.

An attempt to wreck the New York express on the Baltimore and Ohio South western about sixty-five miles east of St. Louis was foiled by one of the robbers, who warned the Sheriff. The latter reached the spot twenty minutes before the train was due. One robber surrendered and another was fatally shot. They had piled ties on the tracks. The express car carried $100,000.

Lumber Company Purchases a Mountain.

A lumber company has purchased Mount Washington, the highest of the White Mountain peaks, its altitude being 6292 feet. It was purchased for its timber, and the price paid was $100,000.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Annexation Convention Sent to the Senate.

JAPAN HAS ENTERED A PROTEST.

The Plenipotentiaries Sign the Document in the Diplomatic Room of the State Department—Transmitted to the Senate With a Message From President McKinley—The Proposed Conditions.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley sent to the Senate the draft of a new treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, signed at the State Department Wednesday morning, together with a message giving a historical review of the relations between the islands and the United States, and urging the ratification of the treaty. Immediately after its delivery by Private Secretary Prueen, the Senate, on motion of Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, went into executive session and the message and treaty were read.

The treaty was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Hawaii, appointed by their respective Governments for that purpose, in the diplomatic room of the State Department at 9.30 o'clock a. m. There was no one present save the high contracting parties, the Assistant Secretaries, and the representatives of the press. The treaty was signed in duplicate by Secretary Sherman for the United States, and Minister Francis M. Hatch and Special Commissioners Lorin M. Thurston and H. W. Kenny for Hawaii. A new gold pen was used. After the signatures had been attached and hearty congratulations exchanged, a photographer perpetuated the scene by the aid of the camera.

Before the final signature of the document the Secretary of State was presented with a formal protest by the Japanese Government, through its legation here, against the consummation of the agreement.

The treaty provides that the Government of the Hawaiian Islands cedes to the United States absolutely and forever all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Islands and its dependencies and that these islands shall become an integral part of the territory of the United States. The Government of Hawaii also cedes to the United States all public lands, public buildings and public property of every description.

Congress shall enact special laws to govern the disposition of the lands in the Hawaiian Islands. All revenue from these lands shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

The Hawaiian Islands shall be admitted into the Union as a Territory of the United States, local laws to be passed by a local Legislature, but subject to the approval of the President.

Until Congress shall apply the laws of the United States to the islands, the present laws of Hawaii are to govern the islands.

The present treaties and laws governing Hawaii's commercial relations with foreign nations shall remain in force until Congress shall take action. Further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited pending Congressional action, and the entry of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States likewise is prohibited.

The United States assumes the public debt of Hawaii, but with a stipulation that this liability shall not exceed $4,000,000. The treaty before it becomes effective shall be ratified by the proper authorities of the United States and Hawaii.

No mention is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani or Kaiulani.

The news of the protest of Japan was a great surprise to the Hawaiian Legation. The essential point as to the protest, it is said at the Hawaiian Legation, is whether the protest is against the annexation of Hawaii or is merely a protest reserving to Japan all her rights under the existing treaty with Hawaii. It is believed that it is the latter. This treaty, made in 1871, provides that natives or citizens of one country shall have the uninterrupted right to enter into, reside and trade in the other country. Under international law the annexation of Hawaii to the United States would abrogate this treaty Moreover, a new treaty between the United States and Japan, made some time ago, to become effective in 1899, provides that the United States may exclude Japanese. If Hawaii is annexed, the effect would be to permit the United States to exclude the Japanese from Hawaii.

MINISTER TO SPAIN CHOSEN.

General Stewart L. Woodford Nominated by the President.

The President nominated Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to be Minister to Spain.

Stewart Lyndon Woodford was born in New York City on September 3, 1835. He is a descendant from Puritan stock in the eighth American generation. Mr. Woodford went to Columbia College, then to Yale, and in his junior year returned to Columbia and finished his course with high honor. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was a natural campaign speaker and took the stump for Lincoln in 1860. When the war began Mr. Woodruff enlisted. He rose to Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, and for gallantry was promoted to the rank of Colonel and breveted Brigadier-General. In 1866 General Woodford was elected Lieutenant-Governor, the youngest man that ever presided over the State Senate. Four years later General Woodford was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, but was defeated by John T. Hoffman. General Woodford represented the Third District in Congress in 1872. He was a candidate for Vice-President in 1876, but withdrew in favor of William A. Wheeler. General Woodford was a member of the Greater New York Commission. He has made a fortune from his law practice.

E. & O.'s Big Stone Wall.

A stone wall almost a mile in length, with an average height of eighteen feet, has been built along Second avenue, in Pittsburg, by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. This is part of the half million dollar improvement that the company is making at that point.

Gradual Business Revival.

Former Governor Roswell P. Flower, who has returned to New York, after an extended trip to the West, says, "The confidence of business men in the West is returning. Indications point to a gradual business revival."

Summer Care of Blankets.

Blankets after the winter use are never clean, and should not be put away without being washed. Many housekeepers in view of the shrinking and discoloring caused by washing, satisfy themselves with airing and shaking their blankets, but this is a great mistake, for if the work is properly done the soft appearance and whiteness may be retained for years. The most important consideration in washing blankets is to have plenty of soft water and good soap. An inferior cheap soap is really the cause of the injury done woolen goods in washing, as it hardens and yellows the fibre. When ready to begin the work, shake the blankets free of dust, fill a tub nearly full of soft hot water, and dissolve a third of a cake of Ivory soap in it. Put one blanket in at a time and dip up and down, gently washing with the hands. Never rub soap on blankets, or wash on the washboard. After the blankets are clean, rinse them in warm water until free of suds. Add a little bluing to the last water. Shake and squeeze rather than wring, and hang on the line until dry. Then fold and pack away in a box securely to exclude the moth. Blankets washed in this way will keep their original freshness and wear very much longer than if put away soiled year after year. ELIZA R. PARKER.

Just Like Wings.

Louis Pierre Mouillard, a French resident of Cairo, has invented a flying machine, comprising an aeroplane of concave surfaces, attached to the body of the aviator and arranged to permit movement of the planes in a horizontal direction only with reference to the body of the aviator, the apparatus depending for support solely upon wind pressure, and not upon any downward thrust upon the air, either by flapping wings or revolving propeller wheels. To a breastplate, provided with an artificial sternum, are hinged wings, each on a vertical axis, so as to be capable of forward or backward motion, the wing frames of aluminum tubing being covered with silk or other suitable fabric. When the planes are thrust forward the aerodrome rises; when they are pulled back it descends. The wings are controlled by a spring, upon which, the inventor says, "the life of the aviator depends," and which must be strong enough to hold the two wings with their edges on a straight line at a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. The aeroplane can glide upon the air by a fall from a height sufficient to procure a speed which shall cause the air to support the apparatus, or, by a skillful utilization of the force of the wind, which must blow at least ten miles an hour. The weight of the apparatus should not exceed fifty-five pounds, and it is intended to sail with winds varying between ten and twenty-five miles an hour.—Philadelphia Record.

Noise Means Trouble.

Too often we find that the term "silent steed," as applied to a bicycle, is something of a misnomer, and that rattle or noise appears to develop in some most unaccountable fashion. It cannot be too widely known that any kind of noise in a bicycle is a clear sign that something is wrong, and if the rectifying of the particular ailment be beyond the powers of its possessor a really practical cycle mechanic should be intrusted with the work. The bicycle ought, when in good order, to run as silently as a shadow, making no noise save the crunching of the tires upon the roadway and the buzz of the breeze in the spokes.—London Cycle and Motor World.

An Electric Fire Truck.

The new electric fire truck which has been made for Springfield, Mass., has been given a practical test and was in every way a success. It required one and a half minutes to load and one and a quarter minutes to unload a steamer from the truck and it is expected that this time will be improved upon.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Was the Subject of the Minister's Discourse, and It Was Delivered Before the Chautauqua at Beatrice, Neb.—An Eloquent Tribute.

TEXT: "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?" —Esther v., 3.

This question which was asked of a queen thousands of years ago, all civilized nations are this day asking of Queen Victoria. "What wilt thou have of honor, of reward or reverence or service, of national and international acclamation? What wilt thou, the queen of the nineteenth century?" The seven miles of procession through the streets of London will be a small part of the congratulatory procession whose multitudinous tramp will encircle the earth. The celebrative anthems that will sound up from Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's cathedral in London will be less than the vibration of one harp string as compared with the doxologies which this hour roll up from all nations in praise to God for the beautiful life and the glorious reign of this oldest queen amid many centuries. From 5 o'clock of the morning of 1837, when the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the embarrassed and weeping and almost affrighted girl of eighteen years with the startling words, "your majesty," until this sixtieth anniversary of her enthronement, the prayer of all good people on all sides of the seas, whether that prayer be offered by the 300,000,000 of her subjects or the larger number of millions who are not her subjects, whether that prayer be solemnized in church or rolled from great orchestras or poured forth by military bands from forts and battlements and in front of triumphant armies all around the world, has been and is now, "God save the queen."

Amid the innumerable columns that have been printed in eulogy of this queen at the approaching anniversary—columns which, put together, would be literally miles long—it seems to me that the chief cause of congratulation to her and of praise of God has not yet been properly emphasized, and in many cases the chief key note has not been struck at all. We have been told over and over again what has occurred in the Victorian era. The mightiest thing she has done has been almost ignored, while she has been honored by having her name attached to individuals and events for whom and for which she had no responsibility. We have put before us the names of potent and grandly useful men and woman who have lived during her reign, but I do not suppose that she at all helped Thomas Carlyle in twisting his involved and mighty satires, or helped Disraeli in issuance of his epigrammatic wit, or helped Cardinal Newman in his crossing over from religion to religion, or helped to inspire the enchanted sentiments of George Eliot and Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Browning, or helped to invent any of George Cruikshank's healthful cartoons, or helped George Grey in founding a British South African empire, or kindled the patriotic fervor with which John Bright stirred the masses, or had anything to do with the invention of the telephone or photograph, or the building up of the science of bacteriology, or the directing of the Roentgen rays which have revolutionized surgery, or helped in the inventions for facilitating printing and railroading and ocean voyaging. One is not to be credited or discredited for the virtue or the vice, the brilliance or the stupidity of his or her contemporaries. While Queen Victoria has been the friend of all art, all literature, all science, all invention, all reform, her reign will be most remembered for all time and all eternity as the reign of Christianity.

Beginning with that scene at 5 o'clock in the morning in Kensington palace, where she asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to pray for her, and they knelt down, imploring divine guidance until this hour, not only in the sublime liturgy of her established church, but on all occasions, she has directly or indirectly declared, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son." I declare it, fearless of contradiction, that the mightiest champion of Christianity to-day is the throne of England. The queen's book, so much criticised at the time of its appearance, some saying it was not skillfully done and some saying that the private affairs of a household ought not so to have been exposed, was nevertheless a book of vast usefulness from the fact that it showed that God was acknowledged in all her life and that "Rock of Ages" was not an unusual song in Windsor Castle. Was her son, the Prince of Wales, down with an illness that baffled the greatest doctors of England? Then she proclaimed a day of prayer to Almighty God, and in answer to the prayers of the whole civilized world the Prince got well. Was Sevastopol to be taken and the thousands of bereaved homes of soldiers to be comforted, she called her nation to its knees, and the prayer was answered. See her walking through the hospitals like an angel of mercy. Was there ever an explosion of fire damp in the mines of Sheffield or Wales and her telegram was not the first to arrive with help and Christian sympathy? Is President Garfield dying at Long Branch and is not the cable under the sea reaching to Balmoral Castle kept busy in announcing the symptoms of the sufferer?

I believe that no throne since the throne of David and the throne of Hezekiah and the throne of Esther has been in such constant touch with the throne of heaven as the throne of Victoria. From what I know of her habits she reads the Bible more than she does Shakespeare. She admires the hymns of Horatio Bonar more than she does Byron's "Corsair." She has not knowingly admitted into her presence a corrupt man or dissolute woman. To very distinguished novelists and very celebrated prima donnas she has declined reception because they were immoral. All the coming centuries of time cannot revoke the advantages of having had sixty years of Christian womanhood enthroned in the palaces of England. Compare her court surroundings with what were the court surroundings in the time of Henry VIII., or what were the court surroundings in the time of Napoleon, in the time of Louis XVI., in the times of men and women whose names may not be mentioned in decent society. Alas! for the revelries, and the worse than Belshazzar feasts, and the more than Herodian dances, and the scenes from which the veil must not be lifted. You need, however, in order to appreciate the purity and virtuous splendor of Victoria's reign to contrast it somewhat with the gehennas and the pandemoniums of many of the throne rooms of the past and some of the thronerooms of the present. I call the roll of the queens of the earth, not that I would have them come up or come back, but that I may make them the background of a picture in which I can better present the present septuagenarian, so soon to be an octogenarian, now on the throne of England, her example so thoroughly on the right side that all the scandal mongers in all the nations in six decades have not been able to manufacture an evil suspicion in regard to her that could be made to stick; Maria of Portugal, Isabella and Eleanor and Joanna of Spain, Catherine of Russia, Mary of Scotland, Maria Theresa of Germany, Marie Antoinette of France and all the queens of England, as Miss Strickland has put them before us in her charming twelve volumes, and while some queen may surpass our modern queen in learning, and another in attractiveness of feature, and another in gracefulness of form, and another in romance of history, Victoria surpasses them all in nobility and grandeur and thoroughness of Christian character. I hail her, the Christian daughter, the Christian wife, the Christian mother, the Christian Queen, and let the church of God and all benign and gracious institutions the world over cry out, as they come with music and bannered host, and million voiced huzza, and the benedictions of earth and heaven, "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?"

Another thing I call to your attention in this illustrious woman's career is that she is a specimen of high life uncorrupted. Would she have lived to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her coronation and the seventy-eighth anniversary of her birthday had she not been an example of good principles and good habits? While there have been bad men and women in exalted station and humble station who have carried their vices clear into the seventies and eighties, and even the nineties of their lifetime, such persons are very rare. The majority of the vicious die in their thirties, and fewer reach the forties, and they are exceedingly scarce in the fifties. Longevity has not been the characteristic of the most of those who have reached high places in that or this country. In many cases their wealth leads them into indulgence, or their honors make them reckless, or their opportunities of doing wrong are multiplied into the overwhelming, and it is as true now as when the Bible first presented it, "The wicked live not out half their days." Longevity is not a positive proof of goodness, but it is prima facie evidence in that direction. A loose life has killed hundreds of eminent Americans. A loose life is now killihg hundreds of eminent Americans and Europeans. The doctors are very kind and the certificate given after the distinguished man of dissipation is dead, says, "Died of congestion of the brain," although it was delirium tremens, or "Died of cirrhosis of the liver," although it was a round of libertinism, or "Died of heart failure," although it was the vengeance of outraged law that slew him. Thanks, doctor, for you are right in saying the feelings of the bereft household by not being more specific. Look, all ye who are in high places of earth, and see one who has been plied by all the temptations which wealth and honor and the secret place of palaces could produce, and yet next Tuesday she will ride along in the presence of 7,000,000 people, if they can get within sight of her chariot, in the vigorous old age, no more hurt by the splendors that have surrounded her for seventy-eight years than is the plain country woman come down from her mountain home in an oxcart to attend the Saturday marketing.

I believe more people die of improper eating than die of strong drink. The former causes no delirium or violence and works more gradually, but none the less fatally. Queen Victoria's habits, self-denying and almost ascetic, under a good Providence, account for her magnificent longevity. It may be a homely lesson for a sexagesimal anniversary in British palaces, but it is worth all the millions of dollars the celebration will cost, and the laborious convocation of the representatives from all the zones of the planet, if the nations will learn the sanitary lesson of good hours, plain food, outdoor exercise, reasonable abstinence and common sense habits. That which Paul said to the jailer is just as appropriate for you and for me—"Do thyself no harm." And here let me say no people outside of Great Britain ought to be more interested in this queen's jubilee than our nation. The cradles of most of our ancestors were rocked in Great Britain. They played in childhood on the banks of the Thames or the Clyde or the Shannon. Take from my veins the Welsh blood and the Scotch blood, and the streams of my life would be a shallow. Great Britain is our grandmother.

Again, this international occasion impresses me with the fact that woman is competent for political government when God calls her to it. Great fears have been experienced in this country that woman would get the right of suffrage, and as a consequence after awhile reach the chief magistracy. Awful! Well, better quiet your perturbations, as you look across the sea, in this anniversary time, and behold a woman who for sixty years has ruled over the mightiest empire of all time and ruled well. In approval of her government the hands of all nations are clapping, the flags of all nations waving, the batteries of all nations booming. Look here! Men have not made such wonderful success of government that they need be afraid that women should ever take a turn at power.

The fact is that men have made a bad mess of it. The most damnably corrupt thing on earth is American politics after men have had it all their own way in this country for 121 years. Other things being equal—for there are fools among women as well as among men—I say other things being equal, woman has generally a keener sense of what is right and what is wrong than has man—has naturally more faith in God and knows better how to make self sacrifices and would more boldly act against intemperance and the social evil, and worst things might come to this country than a supreme courtroom and a Senate chamber and a House of Representatives in which womanly voices were sometimes heard. We men had better drop some of the strut out of our pompous gait and with a little less of superciliousness thrust the thumbs into the sleeves of our vests and be less apprehensive of the other sex, who seem to be the Lord's favorites from the fact that he has made more of them. If woman had possessed an influential and controlling vote on Capitol hill at Washington and in the English Parliament, do you think that the two ruffian and murderous nations of the earth could have gone on until this time with the butcheries in Armenia and Cuba? No. The Christian nations would have gone forth with bread and medicine and bandages and military relief until Abdul Hamid would have had no throne to sit on, and Weyler, the commanding assassin in Cuba, would have been thrust into a prison as dark as that in which they murdered Dr. Ruiz. I am no advocate for female suffrage, and I do not know whether it would be best to have it, but I point you to the queen of Great Britain and the nation over which she rules as proof that woman may be politically dominant and prosperity reign. God save the queen, whether now on the throne in Buckingham palace or in some time to come in American White House.

But as all of us will be denied attendance on that sixtieth anniversary coronation I invite you not to the anniversary of a coronation, but to a coronation itself—aye, to two coronations. Brought up as we are, to love as no other form of government that which is republican and democratic, we, living on this side of the sea, cannot so easily as those living on the other side of the sea appreciate the two coronations to which all up and down the Bible you and I are urgently invited. Some of you have such morbid ideas of religion that you think of it as going down into a dark cellar, or out on a barren common, or as flagellation, when, so far from a dark cellar, it is a palace, and instead of a barren common it is a garden, atoss with the brightest fountains that were ever rainbowed, and instead of flagellation it is coronation, but a coronation utterly eclipsing one whose sixtieth anniversary is now being celebrated.

It was a great day when, about an eighth of a mile from the gate of Jerusalem, under a sky pallid with thickest darkness, and on a mountain trammeled of earthquake, and the air on fire with the blasphemies of a mob, a crown of spikes was put upon the pallid and agonized brow of our Jesus. But that particular coronation, amid tears and blood and groans and shiving cataclysms, made your own coronation possible. Paul was not a man to lose his equilibrium, but when that old missionary, with crooked back and inflamed eyes, got a glimpse of the crown coming to him, and coming to you, if you will by repentance and faith accept it, he went into ecstasies, and his poor eyes flashed and his crooked back straightened as he cried to Timothy, "There is laid up for me a crown of righteousness," and to the Corinthians, "These athletes run to 'obtain a corruptible, we an incorruptible,' crown." And to the Thessalonians he speaks of "the crown of glory," and to the Philippians he says, "My joy and crown." The apostle Peter catches the inspiration and cries out, "Ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away," and St. John joins in the rapture and says, "Faithful to death, and I will give thee a crown of life," and elsewhere exclaims, "Hold fast that no man take thy crown." Crowns, crowns, crowns! You did not expect in coming here to-day to be invited to a coronation. You can scarcely believe your own ears, but in the name of a pardoning God and a sacrificing Christ and an omnipotent Holy Spirit and a triumphant heaven I offer each one a crown for the asking. Crowns, crowns! How to get the crown? The way Victoria got her crown, on her knees. Although eight duchesses and marquises, all in cloth of silver, carried her train, and the windows and arches and roof of the abbey shook with the "Te Deum" of the organ in full diapason, she had to kneel, she had to come down. To get the crown of pardon and eternal life, you will have to kneel, you will have to come down. Yea. History says that at her coronation not only the entire asssembly wept with profound emotion, but Victoria was in tears. So you will have to have your dry eyes moistened with tears, in your case tears of repentance, tears of joy, tears of coronation, and you will feel like crying out with Jeremiah, "Oh, that my head were waters and mine eyes fountains of tears."

In all the ages of time no one ever had such a hard time as Christ while he was on earth. Brambles for His brow, expectorations for His cheek, whips for His back, spears for His side, spikes for His feet, contumely for His name, and even in our time how many say He is no Christ at all, and there are tens of thousands of hands trying to push Him back and keep Him down. But, oh, the human and satanic impotency! Can a spider stop an albatross? Can the hole which the toy shovel of a child digs in the sand at Cape May swallow the Atlantic? Can the breath of a summer fan drive back the Mediterranean euroclydon? Yes, when all the combined forces of earth and hell can keep Christ from ascending the throne of universal dominion. David the psalmist foresaw that coronation and cried out in regard to the Messiah, "Upon Himself shall His crown flourish." From the cave of black basalt St. John foresaw it and cried, "On His head were many crowns." Now do not miss the beauty of that figure. There is no room on any head for more than one crown of silver, gold or diamond. Then what does the book mean when it says, "On His head were many crowns?" Well, it means twisted and enwreathed flowers. To prepare a crown for your child and make her the "queen of the May" you might take the white flowers out of one parterre and the crimson flowers out of another parterre and the blue flowers out of another parterre and the pink flowers out of another parterre and gracefully and skillfully work these four or five crowns into one crown of beauty. So all the splendors of earth aud heaven are to be enwreathed into one coronal for our Lord's forehead—one blazing glory, one dazzling brightness, one overpowering perfume, one down flashing, up rolling, outspreading magnificence, and so on his head shall be many crowns.

The world's best music will yet be sounded in His praise, the world's best architecture built for His worship, the world's best paintings descriptive of His triumphs, the world's best sculpture perpetuate the memory of His heroes and heroines. Already the crown woven out of many crowns is being put upon His brow. His scarred feet are already ascending the throne. A careful statistician estimates that in 1950 there will be 174,000,000 people in the United States, and by the present ratio of uniting with the church 100,000,000 of them will be church members. What think ye of that, ye pessimists inspired by the devil? The deadest failure in the universe is the kingdom of satan. The grandest throne of all time and all eternity is the one that Christ is now mounting. The most of us will not see the consummation in this world, but we will gaze on it from the high heavens. The morning of that consummation will arrive, and what a stir in the holy city! All the towers of gold will ring its arrival. All the chariots will roll into line. The armies of heaven which John saw seated on white horses passing in infinite cavalcade. The inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and of all islands of the sea, and perhaps of other worlds, will join in a procession compared with which that of next Tuesday will not make one battalion. The conqueror ahead, having on his vesture and on his thigh written, "King of kings and Lord of lords," and when he passes through the chief of the twelve uplifted gates, all nations following, may you and I be there to hear the combined shout of church militant and church triumphant. Until the choirs standing on "the sea of glass mingled with fire" shall sound the triumph in more jubilant strains, accompanied by harpers with these trumpets, the hundred and forty and four thousand coming into the chorus, I think we will stick to Isaac Watts' old hymn, which the 5000 natives of Tonga, Fiji and Samoa sang when they gave up their idolatries for Christianity, and I would not be surprised to see some of you old heroes of the cross, who for a lifetime have been toiling in the service, beating time with your right hand a little tremulous with many years:

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Does his successive journeys run;
His kingdom stretch from shore to shore
Till suns shall rise and set no more.
Let every creature rise and bring
Peculiar honors to our King;
Angels descend with songs again,
And earth repeat the loud amen.

A Plague of Wasps.

Wasps have grown to be such a plague in Cambridgeshire, England, that farmers are paying twenty-five cents a dozen for queen wasps.

Iowa's Costly Epizootic.

Reports of the Auditor of the State show that hog cholera cost Iowa $23,000,000 last year.

A Graduate in Paint and Feathers.

Seymour Foose, an old Kansan who resides in Blaine County, Oklahoma, gives the Wichita Eagle an interesting account of how difficult it is to make civilization stick with the Indian. A number of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians have been sent from Blaine County to be educated in the white man's ways, most of them to the school at Carlisle. On their return they carry all of the evidences of civilization—dress in white man's clothes and speak English well. A few weeks' contact with the tribe works wonders. The first indication of their return to savagery is the manner in which they let their hair grow long. Next they become reticent, and a few months puts them into blankets and leggings. The fact is the wild Indians laugh at the educated ones and shame them into returning to the savage state. Red Bird, a chief of the Cheyennes, is a graduate of Harvard, but he wears blankets and paints his face with vermilion.—Kansas City Journal.

Dog Whips an Alligator.

That a dog may best an alligator appears by the experience of Hon. D. B. Stuart, of Victoria, Fla. His dog was swimming in a lake there, when Mr. Stuart, seeing a 'gator coming, called to the dog to come ashore. The dog started, but the alligator was gaining, when the dog turned and seized it. Both went down, but the dog came up unharmed, and the alligator with a lacerated lower jaw.

Invention of Gunpowder.

Gunpowder was invented by Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1320. But some maintain that it was known earlier. Some say the Chinese and Hindoos possessed it centuries before.

Labor Farms in Practice.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the Salvation Army has, in Contra Costa county, not very far from Oakland, a 325-acre farm maintained for discharged convicts. Fifteen ex-convicts are now laboring on this farm, and they have plowed 125 acres, have pruned fruit trees and vines and have poisoned 10,000 squirrels. It is said in the official report that the men are working faithfully. At Cotati, in Sonoma county, the Salvation Army is maintaining thirty men, who are chopping wood, which will be offered for sale next year, and a farm colony is about to be started. These efforts to solve the problem of the unemployed by giving permanent employment occupy a plane higher than the mere giving of temporary employment, like the boulevard work in San Francisco, commendable as that is in its way.—Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

Feathered Weather Prophets.

A wet season is predicted by many, based on the action of the robins in selecting a covered or sheltered place for building their nests. The birds have sought localities under piazzas, eaves and in buildings rather than in trees this spring, and people who have watched such things in the past assert that the birds make no mistake, and that every year when they have built nests in covered locations there has been an excess of wet weather.—Pine Hill Optic.

In Paris and London.

In Paris the houses are very high and the streets narrow. In London the houses are low and the streets broad. The Paris cabman turns to the right and the London cabby to the left. The former sits always on the box in front of his vehicle. The latter is often perched behind it.

THE HEAT PLAGUE OF AUGUST, 1896.

Mrs. Pinkham's Explanation of the Unusual Number of Deaths and Prostrations Among Women.

The great heat plague of August, 1896, was not without its lesson. One could not fail to notice in the long lists of the dead throughout this country, that so many of the victims were women in their thirties, and women between forty-five and fifty.

The women who succumbed to the protracted heat were women whose energies were exhausted by sufferings peculiar to their sex; women who, taking no thought of themselves, or who, attaching no importance to first symptoms, allowed their female system to become run down.

Constipation, capricious appetite, restlessness, forebodings of evil, vertigo, languor, and weakness, especially in the morning, an itching sensation which suddenly attacks one at night, or whenever the blood becomes overheated, are all warnings. Don't wait too long to build up your strength, that is now a positive necessity! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has specific curative powers. You cannot do better than to commence a course of this grand medicine. By the neglect of first symptoms you will see by the following letter what terrible suffering came to Mrs. Craig, and how she was cured:

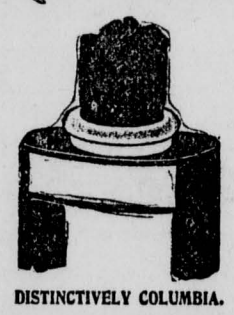
"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa and thought I was going into consumption. I would get so faint I thought I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had given up when I heard of the Pinkham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."—MRS. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

Fork Crown Renown

1897 Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

$100 TO ALL ALIKE.



DISTINCTIVELY COLUMBIA.

In the 1897 Columbia models a feature of special inportance is the double fork crown—a special construction which we have tried and found to be the strongest. The crown is encased in nickeled escutcheons, excluding dust or dirt and giving a rich distinctive finish which tells the wheel—Columbia—at a glance.

1896 Columbias, $75

Hartford Bicycles, Second only to Columbias, $60, $55, $50, $40.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.

CATALOGUE FREE FROM ANY COLUMBIA DEALER; BY MAIL FROM US FOR ONE 2-CENT STAMP.

"Where Dirt Gathers, Waste Rules."

Great Saving Results From the Use of

SAPOLIO

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public have come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is that presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by the increasing popularity of these tours. Under this system the lowest rates are obtained, for both transportation and hotel accommodation. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passenger.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1897:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride down through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 27 and August 17. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, covering all expenses of a two weeks' trip.

To Yellowstone Park on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment and observation cars and dining car, allowing eight days in "Wonderland," September 2. Rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 22, August 5 and 19, September 4 and 16, at a rate of $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester and Watkins on the return trip.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond and Washington, September 28 and October 12. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Phiiadelphia. 6-23-2t.

Reduced Rates to San Francisco via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Christian Endeavor Meeting.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that, for the Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in San Francisco July 7 to 12, it will sell special tickets from all points on its system at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be sold June 27 to July 2, and will permit of stop over at Denver and points West. Returning, passengers must reach original starting point not later than August 17, 1897.

For specific rates, conditions and full information apply to nearest ticket agent. 6-23-2t.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Fourth of July.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the benefit of persons desiring to take advantage of the National Holiday on the Fourth of July, it will sell excursion tickets between all stations on its line east of and including Pittsburg and Erie; except that tickets will not be sold to or from points north or east of Philadelphia nor to and from points north of the line Harrisburg to Erie. These tickets will be sold and will be good going on July 2, 3, 4 and 5, and will be good to return until July 6, 1897, inclusive.

How Ice Came to a Louisiana Planter.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Talk about hailstorms," said Col. Martin of Lafourche, "the worst hailstorm I ever saw occurred in my parish several weeks ago, and without exaggeration the hailstones were the largest on record, at least in the annals of Lafourche parish.

"A peculiar feature of the storm was the fact that upon the Arcadia plantation of Mr. Price the stones were as large as hen's eggs, completely stripping the cane and other growing stuff, breaking the slates upon the sheds and sugarhouse, and causing severe injuries to a number of the negroes who were in the field. The dropping of the hail sounded like the bombardment of a battery of artillery, and when the storm ceased it was found that nearly eighteen inches of hail had fallen in a particular spot upon the plantation. This was ascertained by a measurement of the deposit in several cane carts which were in the storm. In order to preserve as many of the enormous stones as possible Col. Will Price had the hands shovel several tons into his cold storage room, and they are still there, although more or less frozen into an almost indistinguishable mass of ice. These statements will be vouched for by any person upon the plantation."

—"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house," says A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., "and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to *cure*—not simply stop pain, but *cure* absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

MUST BE SOLD!

IF YOU VALUE MONEY

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE

Great Manufacturer's Clothing Sale,

WHICH TAKES PLACE

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1897, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.,

IN THE LARGE STORE ROOM,

620 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STS., LAIRD BUILDING.

$47,000

Wholesale Stock, Fine Tailor Made

CLOTHING,

For Men, Boys and Children.

All Made Expressly for this Spring and Summer, to be Sold at Retail at less than half the cost of Manufacture.

This is the stock of Nathan, Stern & Co., the large Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' of 56 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., who have pursued their usual custom of manufacturing a large and varied stock of Spring and Summer Suits, Overcoats and Pants, for Men, Boys and Children. The stock is completely made up and only two-thirds of it is sold. The salesmen were all over the United States during October, November and December supplying the needs of the retailers. Thus two-thirds of the stock was disposed of. Since then the salesmen have been discharged, the branch offices in New York, Milwaukee, Chicago and Detroit have been closed and the remaining third of the stock, amounting to $47,000, is being offered to the public and will be sold here within 10 days without regard to cost or value. Its cash they want and cash they must have no matter how great the slaughter.

This house is known throughout this country for its high standard of Tailor Made Clothing adapted only for the best trade. The stock consists of thousands of Tailor Made Suits and Overcoats for Men; thousands of Tailor Made Suits and Overcoats for Boys; thousands of Tailor Made Suits and Overcoats for Children; thousands of Tailor Made Pantaloons for Men and Boys. All made up expressly for this season's trade. No old stock, but all strictly this season's productions.

Recollect Sale Commences To-day,

Thursday, June 24, at 9 a. m., and ends Sat., July 3,

620 WASHINGTON ST., Between 6th and 7th Sts., LAIRD BUILDING.

NOTE—This building has been leased for 10 days. No goods sold or anyone allowed on premises until date of sale.

This Sale will positively last but 10 days. No more. No. Less.

Positively no misrepresentations will be permitted, and all sales made satisfactory to the purchaser.

In order to show what Gigantic Bargains will be offered, a few prices are here mentioned, and remember that there are 5,000 different bargains that we cannot mention.

Study the Price List, Bring it with you, and Come Expecting More for Your Money than you ever got before.

WHAT SPEAKS BETTER THAN PRICES?

3,000 Children's Wash Suits, sizes 3 to 8 Regular price $1.00. Now 29 Cents.

Men's Suit Department.

	Our Price
Union Cassimere single and double breasted, regular price, $9.00	$2.98
Good substantial wear-giving Business Suit, regular price, $14.00	3.65
Elegant Cheviot Suits, black and mixed colors, sacks, round and square cut, regular price, $16.50	5.35
Regulation heavy G. A. R. suit, regular price, $18.00	5.75
Corkscrew, Diagonal and fancy mixed Worsted sacks and cutaways, regular price, $18.00 and $20.00	7.30
Blue and Black Pilot Beaver and fine Whip Cord Suits, regular price, $23.00	8.30
Fine Clay Worsted and Thibets, regular price, $28.00	9.60
Evening Suits of the very finest materials and custom made, regular price, $18 to $37	6.85 to 13.75

Men's Pants Department.

Men's good working Pants, regular price, $1.50,	.47
Worsted Pants, regular price, $2.50 and $3.00	1.23
Cheviot and Cassimere Pants, regular price, $3.50	1.48
Men's fine dress Pants, regular price, $4 to $8,	1.63 to 3.40

Youth's Suits.

	Our Price
Youth's Cassimere and Worsted Suits, regular price, $5.00	$1.90
Youth's extra fine Dress Suits in Cheviots, fine Worsted and fancy Cassimeres, regular price, $7.00 and $18.00	2.50 to 6.30

5,000 PAIRS

Boys' Knee Pants,

17 Cents.

SIZES 5 TO 14 YEARS.

Children's Suits.

All the new and nobby patterns, single and double breasted.	
Good School Suit, regular price, $2.00	.87
Nobby Dress Suit, regular price, $3.00	1.12
Fine Dress Suits in fancy Cashmeres and Worsted, regular price, $4.00 to $9.50	1.85 to 3.25

This Clothing House has also a very successful Custom Department, and accumulated a few elegant Suits returned for one cause or another. If you can be fitted you can secure a fine suit at less than cost of material alone. The stock includes a great many extra size garments. Stout men can be suited at boy prices.

Make No Mistake. Keep your Eye on the Yellow Sign.

And be sure you are at the right place, as we are in dead earnest about giving you goods at less than one-half their actual cost. Come yourself and tell all your friends.

Mothers will do well to come early and avoid the rush.

This is a bona fide Manufacturers' Sale. To accommodate everybody store will remain open until 9 P. M.: Saturday until 11 P. M. Car fare paid to out-of-town purchasers.

N. B.—Merchants sold only in the forenoon and for cash.

Remember—We have no Branch Stores in this city.

Buds and blossoms, rich and sweet,
Birds and insects on the wing,
Busy housewives, flooded streets,—
All are signs of "Balmy Spring."
—*Original.*

We are not endeavoring to inscribed an ode to Gentle Spring but we want to remind you that the season of the year is here when

Wall Paper and Window Shades

are in demand. We have just what you want. All paper purchased from us will be trimmed without extra charge. Come and see the stock.

It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

Trunk, Telescope or Satchel.

Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

P. S.—We have garden utensils for sale.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail. $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

NEW GOODS.

We have received our new Spring and Summer DRY GOODS. A beautiful line now ready for your inspection.

Wall Paper.

Fine Parlor, Hall and Dining Room Papers. I know we can please you with the beautiful patterns and low prices.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
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All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
Is dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

GOLD ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS

Set Rings, Plain Flat, Half-round, Engraved, AND CHASED BAND RINGS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, Children and Babies. A beutiful line of

SOLID SILVER TABLE WARE

in beautiful patterns, including many fine pieces in satin lined boxes. They are admirable for wedding presents and birthday gifts.

L. W. ZERBY, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
516 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired at low prices.